



multiviews

Volume 1/Number 1

Directions and work of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship

Over the years 'Multiculturalism' has become an expression useful in helping to define a wide spectrum of endeavours including folk music and dance, ethnic foods, education, social services and the mass media. It has become an easy catch-phrase to describe cultures, traditions and aspirations other than those of Canada's two "Founding Nations". Perhaps now is the ideal time in Canada's history to reflect upon the positive contributions and values which a multicultural, multiracial society brings and will continue to bring to this great country of ours. We must equally accept the inevitable yet positive challenges for change that our social, cultural and political institutions will have to face in the future growth of our country. It is bodies such as the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship which can help give direction to our policies, ideas and values and make us aware of the enormous amount of dedicated, hard work needed to ensure full participation in the life of this province by all residents, whatever their ethnocultural heritage.

As Yuri Shymko, Chairman of the Council stated at a recent meeting of the Guelph and District Multicultural Centre, "There is no such thing as an inferior or superior culture, just as there is no superior or inferior human being." Multiculturalism is more than a vision. It is the affirmation and expression of the rich diversity of the human spirit equally shared, valued and protected."

The main objectives of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship are: to guarantee the survival of the linguistic, cultural, and religious heritage of all Ontarians; to share the richness and diversity of this heritage; to encourage acceptance by the general community of the cultures of their neighbours; to combat all manifestations of hatred, racism, and prejudice; and finally, to promote a Canadian citizenship guaranteeing all

citizens equality of opportunity for cultural survival and growth.

The history of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship is relatively brief. The Council was created in 1973 with 38 members appointed by Order-In-Council as a direct result of a recommendation of the 1972 Ontario Heritage Conference to monitor the delivery of programs and policies that affect the lives of the established cultural minorities, of newly settled immigrants, and our native people. In 1979 the mandate of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism was broadened to include citizenship in the realization that there is more to the promotion of a pluralistic and diversified society than mere cultural and linguistic retention. There is a need to look at our concept of citizenship which, when compared with other countries, is unique in its guarantees of equal rights, the sharing of equal opportunities and responsibilities.

At present the Council consists of 58 members with a full-time Chairman, and reports to the government through the Minister of Culture and Recreation.

The composition of Council members is drawn from a cross-section of numerous communities and from all walks of life. Council members represent many regions of Ontario and possess a wide experience of community involvement with special expertise related to areas of concern dealt with by the Council's committees. In all, there are seven such committees which hold regular separate meetings.

- 1) Cultural Affairs Committee;
- 2) Education Committee;
- 3) Human Rights and Antidefamation Committee;
- 4) Immigration and Refugees Committee;
- 5) Intergovernmental Affairs Committee;
- 6) Media and Communications Committee;
- 7) Social Development Committee.

The Council holds two bi-annual conferences to finalize the work of the seven committees for an Annual Report on Recommendation to the government of Ontario. Since January 1980, the Council has made 69 Recommendations to the Ontario government.

In addition to submitting recommendations through the Minister of Culture and Recreation to the government of Ontario, the Council has a wide scope of ongoing activities. The Council organizes regional and provincial meetings of community organizations as public forums to register specific needs and concerns. Through the publications of reports of surveys, task force recommendations, such as the recent Report of a Joint Task Force on Immigrant Women and other informative material, the Council sensitizes the general public about

Ontario's socially and culturally diverse communities. The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship maintains a close liaison with all government ministries, boards, agencies and commissions with respect to the formulation and implementation of policies affecting the multicultural nature of Ontario.

Council Chairman, Yuri Shymko, describes the Council's mission as follows:

"Our commitment to cultural diversity and our respect for the rights of minorities evokes all that is best in the Canadian tradition. It is our strength, not our weakness. Real unity accepts dissent and rejoices in the diversity of its people."



Ontario Welcome House moves to new location

In June, 1980, Ontario Welcome House moved from 8 York Street to new premises at 454 University Avenue, at the south-west corner of Dundas and University Avenue. The principal function of this centre is to provide initial reception services to all newcomers and refugees in Metro Toronto. All services offered at Ontario Welcome House are free.

Ontario Welcome House opened its doors in October, 1973, as a response to the arrival of the Ugandan refugees. It has been active in the settlement of Chilean, Eastern European and South East Asian refugees. As well, the Indo-Chinese Refugees Settlement Unit is presently located at Ontario Welcome House.

There is a wide range of reception services offered at Ontario Welcome House.

Settlement Information and Assistance Unit

The purpose of this service is to assess the initial settlement needs of newcomers and to inform the newcomer what services and programs are available at Ontario Welcome House, in the community, or provided by other government ministries.

This service includes:

- settlement counselling

- orientation for employment and educational opportunities
- preparation of employment-related résumés
- assistance with completing application forms for Health Insurance, Social Insurance, Family allowance and other applications
- referrals to:
 - language and vocational training programs
 - other government offices for evaluation of educational and work experiences in other countries
 - community agencies where assistance is available in the language of the newcomer.

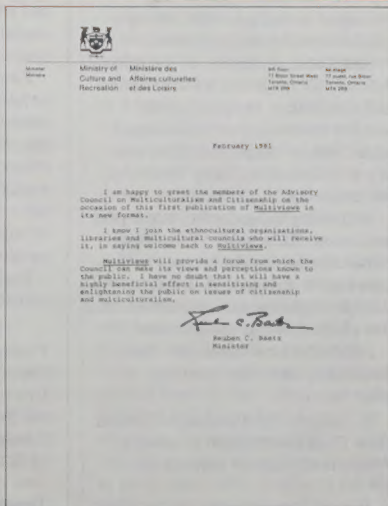
The staff is multilingual and among them they speak 15 languages in addition to English: Arabic, Chinese, Czech, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lao, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Vietnamese.

The service is open: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon.

Language School

The school is available to those who are landed immigrants and who are not eligible for Employment Canada's

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Message from the Chairman



Yuri Shymko
Chairman

We, in Ontario, live in a pluralistic society made up of different ethno-cultural groups. Each ethno-cultural community, through the rich diversity of its heritage, strengthens and beautifies the social and cultural fabric of this province.

As Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, I tried to stress our common duty to ensure that this rich, cultural diversity be not only provided with guarantees for its continued growth but that this reality be also reflected in our political and socio-cultural institutions.

Through this strength of diversity rather than uniformity reflected in our political and socio-cultural institutions, we in this province have a unique opportunity to create a model society that can be the envy of many countries. By retaining our ethnocultural traits and values and by sharing them with others we are all equal builders of a common destiny and founders of a distinctive and unique Canadian Identity.

Forces are at work to divide this society because of differences in race, ethnicity, or religion. As Chairman of the Council I felt duty bound to launch a strong protest to CTV on the W-5 Program "Campus Giveaway" which slandered the Chinese Canadian Community. I am proud to say that the Council contributed in a significant way to resolve this issue. The Council took an equally firm stand in its official protest to a number of radio stations admonishing them for providing a free platform to the Ku Klux Klan's racist propaganda and hate message. In all these publicly sensitive issues, including demands for constitutional minority guarantees, my voicing of firm commitments to principles always had the unanimous support of our sixty Council members.

The contributions of minority cultures to the life and richness of Ontario is well known. Occasionally it is necessary to highlight and recognize individual groups. It is in this spirit of brotherhood that the Council recommended to the government of Ontario to note the celebration of the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam. This event was officially acknowledged in the Ontario Legislature and was followed by a government reception with Islamic religious leaders and representatives of Canada's Moslem community.

We, in this province, are indeed fortunate to be living under a free and democratically-elected government. Within the past year, we all were made aware of the plight of some 500,000 refugees from Afghanistan who fled to Pakistan as a result of Soviet Russian expansion. The Council recommended to the Ontario government that immediate aid and relief be forthcoming to alleviate suffering and hardship experienced by these refugees. As a result of our recommendation, \$100,000 was allocated by the government of Ontario to aid Afghanistan refugees in Pakistan.

The Council scored a number of unique accomplishments in the first year of its new mandate. For the first time in the history of Constitutional talks, our minorities were represented at the First Ministers' Conference by the Chairman of our Council as a member of the Ontario delegation. In July 1980, the first meeting of all our respective provincial Councils and the Federal counterpart (C.C.C.M.) was held in Ottawa on the initiative of our Council. For the first time since its creation in 1973, the Council obtained a full government response to all its Recommendations following the June Semi-Annual Meeting. In July 1980 a joint delegation from eight communities presented a Brief to the Minister of Education requesting accreditation for Heritage Language courses offered by their community schools. The Council assisted in the organization of this meeting and the preparation of the Brief, whose proposals will form a part of the recommendations of the Ministry's Secondary Schools Policy Review Committee.

In its projected plan of activities for 1981-82, the Council will hold its Annual Meetings in the form of public sessions focusing on education (in May) and the media (in December). Four Task Forces have been set up to research and report on Native policy, Broadcasting, Equal Opportunities in Government Service, and Tax Exemptions to Community Cultural Centres.

It is gratifying to live in a province that recognizes and values the contributions made by the immigrants of various socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. As Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, I am grateful for the trust and confidence accorded to me by all the members of our Council who are committed to work for inter-racial harmony, for the continued preservation, enhancement and sharing of the cultural and linguistic heritage of all of our minorities in Ontario for the benefit of all our citizens.

Chairman of Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship meets with Ethnic Press

Yuri Shymko, Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship delivered an address on December 6, 1979 to the Canadian Ethnic Journalists' Club at the Canadian Press Club. The topic was "A New Cultural Direction for Canada - Key to National Survival". The speech was followed by a question and answer period. Subsequently, another meeting was held with the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario on April 23, 1980 in the Macdonald Block of Queen's Park. In his address to the editors and members of the Ethnic Press, Yuri Shymko congratulated the Ethnic Press on the contribution it is making to the retention of ethnocultural values and to the better understanding of the role of ethnocultural communities in the province. At the same time he outlined some of the problems which cultural minorities will be facing in the difficult times which Canada will face in the coming years.

Mr. Shymko foresaw an economic climate in which government would be hard pressed to effect economies and would be submitted to considerable public pressure to deny many cultural and social demands which it is now meeting. Government support for the preservation of ethnocultural values might easily fall victim to an economic climate in which culture generally would be sacrificed to what are perceived as more urgent needs.

Another problem facing cultural communities, Mr. Shymko noted, would be generated by the emphasis which, in the years ahead, will be placed on constitutional reform and the paramount need of preserving Canadian unity. In a climate in which the future of the nation is seen as being in jeopardy, there may well be a diminution of interest in the problems of other ethnocultural groups besides

the English and the French. Heavy responsibility rests with the ethnic media to ensure that in the consideration of vital Canadian problems - economic, social and constitutional - the needs of the ethnocultural communities should not be neglected.

Mr. Shymko outlined the role which the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship sees itself playing as a "guardian" of ethnocultural interests. It hopes, Mr. Shymko pointed out, to be a major factor in sustaining public awareness of the value to the general community of ethnocultural diversity and eliciting public support for the preservation and sharing of cultural values. It will seek to establish closer links with the ethnocultural communities and the general and ethnic press so that there may be a constant stream of communication flowing among the many different races, religions and cultures which are now part of Canadian life.

The structure of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Mr. Shymko pointed out, lends itself to a serious and constructive consideration of the needs of the various cultural communities, ensuring that no area of concern to the cultural life of minorities in Ontario is neglected.

Following Mr. Shymko's remarks, Rev. Benito Framarin, Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Julius Hayman, member of the Steering Committee responsible for public relations, outlined the work of the Media and Communications Committee and the issues of concern on which the Committee will focus its activities and recommendations. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session with 20 representatives of the ethnic press.

Park named in honour of dead hero

On October 20, 1980, the City of Mississauga dedicated a park to the memory of Syed Jallalludin, the 24-year-old man who heroically gave up his life while saving 5-year-old Tanweer Gilani from drowning in the Credit River.

On June 29, 1980 Mr. Jallalludin was swept to death when he jumped into the river to save Tanweer Gilani, who had fallen into the water while on a picnic. Jallalludin pushed the youngster to shallow water, where relatives rescued her, unharmed.

Said Zafar, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, representing the Muslim community in Mississauga, joined Mayor Hazel McCallion and Ward 4 Councillor, Larry Taylor, at the ceremony.

Addressing the gathering at the park dedication, Zafar said: "What Syed Jallalludin did, he did because he was raised up in a religion that believes strongly in the equality of mankind and that children are its greatest asset."

Jallalludin's brother-in-law, Syed Taqiuddin, called the ceremony "a great honour".

In January, the Pittsburgh Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded a bronze medallion for heroism in

Jallalludin's name to his wife, to Shawana Fatima, who lives in Pakistan.

The Syed Jallalludin Memorial Park is located on Mississauga Valley Boulevard.

Course in Multicultural Librarianship offered

This course will be offered in the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, in the spring term 1981 and will be available not only to students of Library Science but to students in other graduate faculties.

Emphasis in the course will be on the acquisition of basic information about ethnicity, immigration, settlement patterns, informational needs of ethnocultural groups, problems of working in a cross-cultural context, the role of libraries and specific services offered by libraries developing library services for multicultural communities.

Further information on this course is available by contacting:

Professor John Marshall
Faculty of Library Science
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1A1

Telephone: 978-3360

Intergovernmental Affairs Committee Council recommendations reflected in new constitutional proposals

The Council's Intergovernmental Affairs Committee devoted most of its energy over the past year to questions which arose from the national unity debate (prior to the Quebec referendum) and the ensuing proposals for Canadian constitutional reform. In the course of its inquiry, the Committee studied the Report of the Task Force on Canadian Unity, the Parti Quebecois White Paper on Sovereignty Association, the Quebec Liberal Party's Beige Paper on the Constitution, the two reports of the Ontario Advisory Committee on Confederation, the Report of the 1972 Special Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution, the Ontario Government's Select Committee on the Constitution and finally, the Federal Government's proposed Resolution and Constitution Act 1980, with specific emphasis on the proposed Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Committee also met with Dr. H. Ian McDonald, the Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Committee on Confederation, with officials of the Intergovernmental Affairs Ministry, as well as with federal and provincial legislators, to discuss the various points of view arising out of the constitutional debate.

On the basis of the Committee's study the full Council, at its Semi-Annual Meeting on June 20-21, 1980, adopted a series of recommendations urging the government of Ontario to incorporate these in its constitutional proposals and discussions with the Federal Government. As a result of these recommendations, Council Chairman, Yuri Shymko, was included as a member of the Ontario Government's delegation to the First Minister's Conference on the Constitution in September 1980.

In essence, the Council's recommendations centred around the need to incorporate in any constitutional proposals a clear reference to the multicultural nature of Canadian society with accompanying guarantees for minority cultural and linguistic preservation and development. The Council also strongly endorsed the inclusion of a Charter of Rights and Freedoms which would offer specific protection to those individuals and communities whose interests cannot always be assured through elected representatives or existing legislation.

When the Federal Government tabled its proposed resolution "The Constitution Act 1980" in October 1980, the Council unanimously passed a resolution again urging the Ontario Government that:

"That it make strong representations to the Federal Government to add a separate clause for the protection of cultural rights in the Charter of Rights stating that 'All Canadians are guaranteed a right of choice in the preservation and development of their cultural and linguistic heritage.'"

The Intergovernmental Affairs Committee studied the Federal document in great detail and drafted its response and commentary to be discussed at the Council's second Semi-Annual Meeting held on November 29, 1980. It was then decided that the Advisory Council as such would not submit its views to the Special Joint

Committee on the Constitution, but that it would communicate its views and recommendations to those community organizations and bodies who intended to appear before the Joint Committee. Intergovernmental Affairs Committee Chairman, Andriy Bandera, submitted his suggestions to the Council of National Ethnocultural Organizations of Canada which were incorporated in the Council's brief to the Joint Constitutional Committee. Mr. Bandera was then asked to be a member of the Ethnocultural Council's Delegation which appeared before the Joint Committee.

On Saturday, January 31, 1981, the Special Joint Committee unanimously accepted an amendment by Justice Minister Jean Chretien to the text of the proposed Charter of Rights and Freedoms to include a new section in the Charter with the following wording:

"This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians."

Although the new clause is an interpretive clause, Committee Chairman, Andriy Bandera, feels that the section coupled with the other protections, non-discrimination and affirmative action provisions of the Charter in principle meets with the recommendations of the Ontario Advisory Council. Mr. Bandera said he was gratified that the Council's efforts could be reflected, even though indirectly in this proposed change.

Ku Klux Klan's presence: reason for concern!

by Mrs. Jean Gammage, Chairman Human Rights and Antidefamation Committee

"The KKK in our Midst" is the headline in the December 1980 issue of "Affirmation", the newsletter of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

What does this mean to residents of the province? Are we encouraging and condoning bigotry in the name of freedom of speech and association? Will members of minority groups who have suffered at the hands of racists become fearful for their lives, livelihood and property? Will vigilante groups arise to protect those who feel most threatened by the presence of the Ku Klux Klan in Ontario?

Questions such as these have been discussed by members of the Human Rights and Antidefamation Committee of the Council. As will be readily realized, there are no easy answers or solutions to the problems which surface as a result of racism, no matter who the perpetrators are. To attempt to respond only to the radical and fringe elements of society is to ignore or detract from dealing with the ongoing presence of racism which exists in Ontario.

We regret that the climate in the province was such that in certain areas the Klan felt it had fertile ground in which to sow its seeds of hatred, violence and fear. We also deeply regret that the media encouraged and abetted them in their task by providing coverage well beyond what was necessary. In some instances the media created the news rather than reported it, particularly when it offered the Klan publicity and coverage well beyond

journalistic requirements.

Many people would suggest that the alternate position of not reporting about the Klan should be the tactic used. However, to ignore a sore will not cause it to go away. What is required is medicine - that is, objective reporting and analysis of the Klan's activities to keep citizens informed. Education is one of the basic tools to be used to destroy the credibility of the Klan. People need to know something of its history, activities, and ideology. Only by knowing the enemy can one adequately prepare for battles.

At this time the Attorney General has stated that he will carefully monitor the KKK's activities. In addition, it is the wish of the Committee that the Federal government should live up to its commitment to International Treaties and actively prosecute the disseminators of racism and hate literature. The law, we feel, should be strengthened so that those who wish to polarize the society by advocating racist dogma can be severely dealt with. The Canada of which we dream is one in which all residents will be free from exposure to the kind of hostility, violence, malice and antagonism which racist ideologies tend to breed and foster. To this end, the Committee will continue to make recommendations for changes in law and practices so that the human rights of all residents will be secure and protected.

Council protests KKK appearance on open radio open-line programs

In a letter dated November 6, 1980, the Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship filed a strongly worded letter of protest and concern to a number of radio stations for inviting the KKK representatives to appear on their open-line shows.

In his letter, the Chairman states that the Council "is deeply concerned by recent developments in our society, in particular the appearance of the Ku Klux Klan, which forebodes greater social and racial tensions in the midst of our community...notwithstanding our commitment to the freedom of speech and association, we express deep regret that by means of 'hot line' and 'open line' programs a platform was offered by a number of Ontario radio stations to the KKK. It was most unfortunate that your radio station was among those who provided a platform for the racist and hate message of the Klan."

Mr. Shymko points out that interviewing the Klan representatives on an "open line" program has conferred a kind of acceptability and legitimacy upon the Klan as an alternative viewpoint on racial relations in our society. Mr. Shymko notes that "the media will have to bear the moral responsibility for the consequences of such actions because by publicizing the Klan, it assists in spreading its organization as well as its message throughout Ontario."

"We believe that your radio station has an ethical duty to inform the public fully about the historic record of the Klan and to inform the public about the total non-acceptance by our society of all forms of racism and racial discrimination." In his letter Mr. Shymko suggests that open line programs be made available to the many organizations who oppose racism. "This would present an opportunity to offset the negative effects of the appearance of KKK representatives on your program." He

continues, "There is no question that our society can flourish best when there is an open society, enjoyment of parliamentary democracy, freedom of speech and opinion. That same freedom, however, should not provide a free licence to propagate hatred among various groups of citizens and non-citizens of Canada."

Radio programs highlight the contributions of immigrants to Canada, multiculturalism, the constitution

"Multiculturalism is a reality in our Canadian society; its existence has been accepted by the great majority of Canadians."

"The various ethnocultural groups residing in Ontario were in the past and are now equal participants in building this great province and country. They have an equal stake in its future."

"Whatever our reasons for making Canada our home, let us all continue to develop our individual heritage, let us combat racism, hatred and prejudice, let us share our ethnocultural values - artistic, religious, racial and linguistic, with the general community so that it may benefit from the richness of our traditions."

"We are all Canadians, let us retain our ethnocultural values and out of our great diversity of backgrounds, build a distinctive Canadian identity based not on conformity but on a healthy and invigorating diversity."

With these statements, the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship launched a series of programs in Toronto on radio station CHIN. The topics ranged from entrenchment of cultural and linguistic heritage rights in the Constitution to multiculturalism in general, each ethnocultural community's contribution to the Canadian way of life and their continued aspirations for development in a free and united Canada. Participating in the first series of programs were the Jewish, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Chinese and Polish communities. In the following weeks the Portuguese, Greek and East Indian - Urdu - communities will be featured on radio CHIN. These programs were arranged by the Media and Communications Committee of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Since one-third of the population of Ontario is composed of non-English and French, it is necessary to provide a forum where ethnocultural communities can discuss, in non-official languages, issues which affect their particular needs and aspirations.

Between 1971 and 1977 there was a 14.7% growth of ethnocultural communities in Ontario. The 1979 Directory of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation listed 2,606 ethnocultural organizations in the province. Since the last census, two million Ontarians identified themselves as members of the non-official language communities. There are 40 major groups with 56 languages.



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Cultural Policies and their impact on Ethnic Groups

Reprinted from "Cultural Boundaries and the Cohesion of Canada" courtesy The Institute for Research on Public Policy (Montreal)

Cultural policy. The federal government took the lead in establishing multicultural policies in Canada. Provincial and local governments followed later. The federal lead reflects the fact that the issue of multiculturalism and the problem of recognition for ethnic cultures other than British and French arose in the context of the linguistic conflict taking place at the federal level. Implementation of a multiculturalism programme at the federal level has not been extensive. Some observers attribute the lack of a larger programme at least in part to apathy on the part of the ethnic minorities themselves. But another reason may be that in federal institutions the very linguistic conflict that sparked the multiculturalism issue has constituted an obstacle to more complete implementation. In recent years, the participation of some provincial governments increased more rapidly, perhaps because of greater ethnic group influence at that level.

When the multiculturalism issue first arose as a political issue, the Liberal government found it difficult to respond clearly to demands of "other" ethnic groups in the area of cultural policy. It really faced a dilemma. The powerful French Canadian group in the Liberal government has stood largely opposed to this concept of multiculturalism. As a compromise, in October 1971, the Liberals announced support in principle for the ideal of multiculturalism, while initially offering only token support for ethnic group activities such as cultural centres, ethnic histories, summer camps, and so on. The government's intentions for the future, particularly with respect to language, remain ambiguous. On some occasions it has been announced that since social trends toward language loss are out of tune with popular preferences in each group, something should be done to assist non-official

language retention. But on other occasions, perhaps in response to pressure from French Canadian leaders or perhaps reflecting the prevailing mood of austerity, it has been suggested that the government should shift its emphasis away from culture to combatting discrimination and racism. This would be a way of dealing with group status, but it might not fully assist small ethnic groups to withstand strong pressures toward cultural conformity.

The government's attempts to find a compromise appear to have been reasonably successful politically. Organized protests from small ethnic groups have been weak. Dissatisfactions have been expressed and may be growing, but it is significant that they are expressed most visibly at conferences organized by the government itself. In fact, it appears that many ethnic group leaders have been co-opted by participation in government planning. At the same time, there is an underlying, and perhaps growing, attitude of cynicism toward the federal government's position among minority ethnic group leaders in many parts of Canada because major demands in the areas of language education in the regular schools and multilingual broadcasting through the facilities of the CBC have not been met. Whether real dissatisfaction is widespread is difficult to judge (Bociurkiw 1978; Lupul 1978a).

The area of education and language is the most politically sensitive. Policies in this area can be divided into three aspects: public education for all students, options available within the public educational system of special interest to students from particular ethnic backgrounds, and special supplementary courses available outside the regular school system operated by ethnic group organizations. In each case, the relative emphasis on language

as opposed to other aspects of culture is important. The current federal multicultural policy does not deal with the regular public educational systems under provincial jurisdiction (though the federal government has become involved in French-English relationships at that level). Federal policy makes small grants available to ethnic organizations that operate supplementary cultural and linguistic courses outside the regular school system. The programme is intended to support teacher training, the development and production of textbooks and other teaching aids, and actual course operation. This is a new extension of policy, evidently consistent with the Berry, Kalin, and Taylor (1977) study of majority attitudes, which showed that support for non-official language instruction is acceptable (at least across the non-francophone provinces) in special schools, but not in regular schools.

Lupul (1978b, P. 15) locates opposition to multiculturalism principally in Ontario and Quebec, and notes the reluctance of the ethnic groups themselves:

This "church-basement" approach to the teaching of ancestral languages undoubtedly reflects both the federal government's timidity before powerful voices in Quebec and Ontario, concerned that multiculturalism not become multilingualism, and the ethnic groups' own apparent indifference to learning ancestral languages.

Lupul notes that in previous years, grant applications have been insufficient to consume even the small funds available, and that even the vocal Ukrainian group has difficulty maintaining enrolments in their schools. In any case, language instruction is a complex process and formal language instruction is notoriously ineffective when not supported by informal group involvement or external incentive.

Provincial governments in provinces with large non-English and non-French

populations have adopted their own multicultural policies as a result of pressure from ethnic minorities. Provincial governments in Canada have jurisdiction over education. In the area of general education for all students, efforts have been made to eliminate negative ethnic and racial stereotypes from textbooks, and to add content on the role of the "other" ethnic groups in Canadian history. In Ontario, for example, there are optional guide-lines for the introduction of historical materials on ethnic groups. The Heritage Language Programme offers instruction in ancestral languages, though a surcharge for enrolment has been imposed at the discretion of local school boards. It is not known to what extent various options are actually pursued in the classrooms, nor their impact. Lupul (ibid.) notes that Alberta and Saskatchewan go further to permit all languages to be languages of instruction on a par with English and French, but that only in one city, Edmonton, are there English-Ukrainian bilingual immersion courses (Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism 1970, pp. 102-5). Some provinces are funding third-language programmes, but no analysis of their impact is yet available. Education is not the only focus for multicultural policies. For example, provinces such as Ontario give a variety of intercultural development grants to ethnic group organizations and other community groups.

The provincial governments, of course, must attempt to respond to their own situation while maintaining an acceptable relation to other parts of Canada. In western provinces, where the other ethnic groups are demographically most significant and where the French-English conflict seems most distant, proposals for greater cultural decentralization are likely to be advanced. Though unclear in their political significance, these proposals show how the regional configuration of ethnic groups in Canada can present problems for the scope of authority of the federal government.

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vocational English classes. Classes are held five days per week and students may attend a half or full day session, depending upon the availability of space. The school has a language laboratory and is open until 4:30 p.m. In addition, special classes are held to meet the individual needs of the students. There have been temporary group sessions such as pronunciation workshops for the Vietnamese and craft classes for those who need a more relaxed setting in which to learn.

The entire staff have recognized TESL certificates and have had several years of teaching experience before they began teaching at Ontario Welcome House.

Newcomer Nursery

The nursery program is for children whose parents are attending English classes at the same location. The nursery is open from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. while the children's program itself operates at the same hours as the English classes. Children are accepted between the ages of 2 months to 5 years. All staff are qualified and experienced Early Childhood Educators, some specializing in the teaching of infants.

Multilingual Section, Translation Bureau

This service is located at Ontario Welcome House, but it is not part of

the administrative unit. The Multilingual Section is responsible for the translation from another language to English, of personal documents needed for employment or further education. Documents translated by this service are: educational certificates or diplomas, trade credentials, work testimonials, marriage certificates, professional credentials and birth or baptismal certificates. Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have taken up residence in Ontario are eligible for these services.

There is a staff of three translators, one receptionist and a group of over one hundred translators, who are hired on a freelance basis, when required. The staff also screens 17 ethnic newspapers and reports on issues which pertain to the policies of the Ontario government.

The hours of service are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday.

As well as providing direct services to newcomers, Ontario Welcome House acts as a resource to other agencies, organizations and government ministries who also assist newcomers.

With this move to 454 University Avenue, Ontario Welcome House, which is a metro-wide facility, is now much more centrally located and is more readily accessible to all residents of boroughs and cities in Metropolitan Toronto.

Ontario is committed to aiding the cultural endeavours of individual groups"

Robert Welch, Q.C., Deputy Premier and Minister of Energy

On November 29, 1980, in a keynote speech at the banquet dinner of the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, the Honourable Robert Welch, Q.C., Deputy Premier and Minister of Energy stated:

"The Government of Ontario is committed to aiding the cultural endeavours of individual groups. It does so for two reasons: because it recognizes the basic equality of all groups and, therefore, their right to share in the support government provides for all and secondly, because government recognizes that every group possesses important cultural values and we believe that these can contribute to the cultural enrichment of all Ontarians."

These then are the elements of the government's multicultural policy: equality; access to government services for all, and the participation of all in the decision-making process; and, cultural retention and sharing.

The Minister further stated that, "The goal of this policy is an Ontario society that ensures the viability of a strong Canadian identity. This identity should be firmly grounded in the multicultural nature of the population."

Our society should provide all inhabitants with equality of opportunity and full participation in the life of this province."

Mr. Welch closed his remarks with this quotation Northrop Frye's book "Essays on the Canadian Imagination".

"Uniformity, where everyone belongs, uses the same clichés, thinks alike and behaves alike, produces a society which seems comfortable at first, but is totally lacking in human dignity."

"Real unity tolerates dissent and rejoices in variety of outlook and tradition, recognizes that it is man's destiny to unite and not divide, and understands that creating proletariats and scapegoats and second-class citizens is a mean and contemptible activity. Unity, so understood, is the extra dimension that raises the sense of belonging into genuine human life. Nobody of any intelligence has any business being loyal to an ideal of uniformity; what one owes one's loyalty to is an ideal of unity, and a distrust of such a loyalty is rooted in a distrust of life itself."

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Canadian Folk Arts Council holds Second National Folk Arts Production Seminar

From February 20-23, 1981 the city of Winnipeg acted as host to 124 choral conductors, choreographers, artistic directors, administrators and stage directors from the ten provinces and the Northwest Territories. The occasion was the Second National Folk Arts Production Seminar. The Production Seminar was organized by the Canadian Folk Arts Council, a federally-chartered, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation, promotion and development of traditional heritage and folk arts in Canada. Cooperating with the Canadian Folk Arts Council in organizing this seminar were the Multicultural Directorate, Department of the Secretary of State, the Manitoba Department of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources, the Community Folk Arts Council of Winnipeg and the National Theatre School of Canada.

With the proliferation of choirs, music performing groups, folk dance ensembles and their increasing participation at public performances and festivals in Canada and abroad, artistic directors are endeavouring to narrow the distinction between amateur and professional stage presentations while maintaining and utilizing more effectively their traditional ethnocultural materials.

To meet the need of upgrading the presentation of ethnocultural folk ensembles, the Canadian Folk Arts Council, in 1979, initiated "Focus '79", the first National Folk Arts Production Seminar, which was held at Ottawa's National Arts Centre. The resource personnel leading the various workshops in the art of staging performances were such well known and highly regarded professionals in the performing arts as John Hirsh, stage director and Brian Macdonald, choreographer. The more than 100 directors of folk arts performing ensembles from across Canada, as well as the organizers and observers, were delighted with the success of this first seminar and all agreed that such seminars should be held again in the future.

The emphasis of this second seminar included staging techniques encompassing variety, choral and dance presentations, television production, lighting and sound, general administration, publicity and promotion. All the workshops were held at the Technical-Vocational School, with its excellent facilities, including music rooms, a fully-equipped stage, gymnasium, and a complete television studio. Local performing ensembles, through the cooperation of the Community Folk Arts Council of Winnipeg, participated throughout the workshop sessions by demonstrating various staging situations.



Chai Folk Ensemble of Winnipeg performing at "Focus 81".

Conducting the workshops were the foremost authorities in their respective fields, including Brian Macdonald, choreographer, Jacques Lemay, director of the jazz department at the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, George Luscombe, founder-director of Toronto Workshop Productions, Robert Sherrin, producer-director of CBC

television drama, Max Tapper, Director of Development for the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, Nenad Lhotka, artistic co-director of the "Chai Folk Ensemble" of Winnipeg, Fred Perruzza, Technical Director of the McMillan Theatre, University of Toronto, and Paul Robin, from the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

The second National Folk Arts Production Seminar was a great success. Future seminars such as this should be held throughout Canada and in time become a permanent feature of Canadian artistic life, helping folk arts ensembles to acquire new skills in the staging of performances.

Council says farewell to Chairman

Astir D'Souza, Executive Officer

March 19, 1981 was a day of mixed feelings for members and staff of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. Our delight on learning of Mr. Yuri Shymko's election to the Ontario Legislature for High Park-Swansea was tinged with sadness, knowing that we were losing our Chairman.

On April 29th, 60 people from the Council, the Premier's Office, and the Ministry of Culture and Recreation gathered at the Hotel Plaza II to honour Mr. Shymko at a farewell reception. Mr. Julius Hayman, Council member, in a most eloquent toast, paid tribute to a dedicated leader and a caring and unforgettable human being. The Honourable Reuben Baetz, Minister of Culture and Recreation, made the presentation of an Eskimo sculpture and thanked Mr. Shymko on behalf of the Ontario government for so effectively guiding the Council, and welcomed him to the not-so-calm arena of the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Shymko, in responding, thanked



Yuri Shymko being presented with sculpture by the Hon. Reuben Baetz, Minister of Culture and Recreation.

everyone, especially Council members, for their wholehearted support and cooperation during his tenure with the Council.

The Council indeed regrets the loss of such a dynamic leader. Not only is Mr. Shymko highly respected in Ontario, but is also well known across Canada for his deep commitment to multiculturalism and human & civil

rights. During his chairmanship, the Advisory Council gained a high profile in government circles and with the numerous ethnic communities in Ontario. We are sorry to see him leave, but the Council's loss is the Legislature's gain. We know too that the Member for High Park-Swansea will continue to be a strong spokesman for multiculturalism in Queen's Park.

Don't overlook market served by ethnic media

By Madeline Ziniak

Member of Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

There have been myths and ambiguities circulating about the ethnic media, specifically what it is, what it does and how. Some people have just never heard about it and thus, because of a lack of understanding, they have ignored it.

So, what is this phenomenon, "The Ethnic Media"? Incorporated in this catch-all phrase in Ontario are; the Ontario Ethnic Press Association, The Canadian Ethnic Journalists' Club and the Ethnic Press Publishers' Council which are representative of at least 100 different periodicals of 34 nationalities and in the electronic media, CHIN Multicultural Radio and Television which broadcasts in 32 languages and MTV, Multilingual Television which serves 29 third language communities.

The purpose of these three vehicles; print, radio and television of the ethnic media, is to reach that percentage of the population which is behind the language barrier or just feel more comfortable in their mother tongue. According to the Canadian 1976 Census, the highest percentage distribution of the population by mother tongue other than English is as follows; 21.4 percent in Manitoba, 17.8 percent in Saskatchewan, 14.8 percent in Alberta, 14.3 percent in Ontario and 13.2 percent in British Columbia. The national figure is 11.0 percent.

Many Canadians believe that it is only the recent immigrants who have not yet acquired the skills of the English language but there are individuals in Canada who have been here for 30 years and who have been able to survive with just the usage of their mother tongues. This usually occurs in the ethnic groups which are institutionally complete. Breton in *Canadian Society* explains that the three types of institutions included in the index of institutional completeness are newspapers and periodicals, welfare organizations and religious institutions.

The ethnic print media efficiently serves the smaller ethnic groups and groups of recent immigration which are not institutionally complete as print is usually the first vehicle explored by ethnic groups for purposes of communication. The smaller newspapers are usually the only tabloids serving that particular ethnic group and consequently their circulation is national.

Some are printed in English

There are also ethnic publications which are printed in the English language because that ethnic group's mother tongue is English, e.g. the Caribbeans, or because a tabloid's readership is an integrated or young audience which prefers English. Also printed in English and included in the ethnic press, even though they are considered aboriginal and not ethnic, are the Native People's publications. They are included because their publications share the same problems as those of ethnic minority groups. Nevertheless, all these publications and broadcasts are filling a language or cultural and social void which the daily Anglo-Canadian media does not satisfy. The very inception and survival of the ethnic media and its expansion and development proves the existence of a growing ethnic market.

Ontario's largest ethnic group, Italian, best illustrates the omnipresence of the ethnic market in

Ontario. CHIN Radio instigated an Italian language programming audience survey which discovered that the estimated population of Italian-speaking individuals in CHIN's coverage area was 435,000.

Case example: Before and after a 10 week advertising campaign on CHIN Radio, a survey was conducted of female heads of households by Third Language Research and Marketing Limited. In both pre and post wave surveys, a total of 81 percent and 85 percent respectively, indicated that they shopped at major chain department stores and Italian stores. Unaided awareness increased from 0 to 24.8 percent. The increase of last store used was from 9 percent to 13.3 percent. Regular store usage rose from 1.9 percent in the first wave to 8.1 percent in the second wave for a 6.2 percent gain or "share of the market". After the 10 week campaign on CHIN Radio, "Radio Recall" increased by 73.6 percent.

Not low income

Another recent survey (spring 1980) of the ethnic market reveals such figures as 91 percent of Italians own homes and \$2 million was spent by this ethnic group in the Toronto area on grapes for traditional wine making. Figures such as these destroy the myth that "ethnic minorities" are generally from a low income bracket with minimal purchasing power.

Third Language Research and Marketing Limited discovered that the standard BBM Bureau of Measurement surveys are designed to measure viewing or listening habits within the total population and their basis are not large enough to support tabulation for special groups which sometimes represent only a few percentage points of the population. Because there is no response by conventional BBM surveys in the ethnic electronic media some companies have indicated that they cannot find justification for advertising in such a media.

Harry MacDonald, Vice President and Business Manager of MTV claims that the conventional television shows on MTV, i.e. the seven movies a week, travel, tennis and cooking shows, are sold out, but when it comes to third language programming where the frequency or efficiency of spots cannot be measured, that's a different story. National advertisers find it difficult to identify with third language programming. Multilingual television deals with a 75 percent retail grass roots market and 25 percent national market. Usually the grass roots retailer can understand or identify with his specific language as well as the market.

Frank J. Kowalski, President of Lingua Ads Service believes that the government of Ontario is the only government which understands the value of educating newcomers, politically and economically, by advertising in the ethnic media.

The justification for advertising in the ethnic media be it publications, radio or television is obviously increased sales. The ethnic media is able to zero in to any specific language community. Stan Martyn, President of New Canadian Publications (advertising) states that as far as benefits go any company should be delighted to be able to increase their business by 11.0 percent which is the national percentage of those more comfortable in their mother tongue.

Reaching the ethnic market via the

ethnic media is effective as well as practical and has several factors, one of them being psychological, which contributes to the success of this approach. All three mediums of the ethnic media have found a significant amount of loyalty expressed by their specialized audience. Angelo Cremisio, Director of Sales and Promotion of CHIN radio points out that because of this loyalty factor "we have our own listeners and in turn our own market." Likewise, Harry MacDonald, Business Manager of MTV states that there is a strong loyalty factor to third language programming by the third language communities: "It is more of an emotional bond for a lot of people".

As demonstrated, there is a greater chance of selling to a specified community if it is approached in its own language. The trust factor plays a dominant role in this approach. An individual seeing, hearing or reading information in his mother tongue subliminally accepts or trusts the

information quicker than that in a foreign language. In turn it builds trust and loyalty through the familiarity of brands exposed to him/her in the mother tongue.

Ann Fitterer, editor of the "Toronto Native Times" claims that native people support the tabloid by supporting the ads which appear in it. Another approach, she adds, is taken by such advertisers as Reed Pulp and Paper based in Northern Ontario which buys a full page in order to create an awareness that "they care" as an organization, a multinational.

Thus, the benefits of utilizing the ethnic media are two-fold, primarily increased sales, but just as importantly all who support the ethnic media through advertising are contributing to the growth and development of Canada's multicultural fabric and unique identity as a country.

Madeline Ziniak is a freelance writer who specializes in ethnic affairs.

Dedication ensures continuation of Ethnocultural Program

by Richard S. Cumbo, O.S.J., Member of Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship

Dedication, diligence, and perseverance are the three ingredients which have helped to make the Maltese Radio program on CHIN Multilingual Radio an outstanding success. This April, the program celebrated its first ten years.

In the early part of 1971 Joe Zammit, one of the producers, had already been sending messages and reports to Malta for the Redifusion Radio Network in Malta. A friend, Joe Micallef, solicited Mr. Zammit's support in initiating a radio program for the Maltese community in Toronto. Mr. Zammit readily agreed.

The first contract with CHIN was signed by Joe Micallef and his wife, Margaret. Part of their responsibility was to personally sponsor the shows until they could find advertisers. Their first program was broadcast on April 17, 1971 and news quickly spread to Malta on the success of the young program. Monsignor Philip Calleja, director of the Malta Emigrants Commission, contacted Joe Micallef to see if the radio program could help promote the popular rock group, "The Malta Bums", which was touring the United States. The proceeds of their concerts were to be used towards the erection of a permanent building for the Emigrants Commission in Valletta, Malta.

Through this venture, Joe Micallef and a few other individuals founded the Maltese Program Fan Club. This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Club. One of the original mandates of the Club was to support the radio program by promoting Maltese talent in Ontario through dances and concerts. Unfortunately this did not materialize and in 1975 Micallef and Zammit asked the Toronto and Whitby Maltese organizations for financial support. Initially this was successful. The first two years of the radio program looked promising and as a result of the increasing popularity of the program, Joe Micallef was asked by Graham Cable Television's Kip Moorecroft to initiate a cable television show. As part of their programming on cable TV, Micallef and Zammit held the first television telethon to raise funds for a kidney machine for Malta's St. Luke's Hospital.

In time, Micallef and Zammit



Joe Zammitt, Yuri Shymko, MPP, Joe Micallef

decided to dedicate their endeavours solely to the continuation of the radio program. Financing was (and still is) a problem and many times they have had to dig into their own pockets to help cover expenses.

To produce the half-hour show takes many hours of research, editing and programming. When a special program is being arranged (for example, Holy Day occasions) much more work is involved. "Wirt Malti" (Maltese culture) is aired every Thursday at 10:30 p.m. on CHIN's Station 100 FM. The program is comprised of news from Malta, events in the Maltese communities, culture and serials.

Joe Micallef and Joe Zammit are also Knights of Malta in the Priory of Canada. Through the hard work and dedication of these two gentlemen the ancient language, culture and customs will continue to be heard over the airwaves in Ontario.

Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee established

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship reacted with considerable concern to the initial statement of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, entitled "Speaking of our Culture". The statement purported to be a major assessment of Canada's cultural needs and asked for comment from the general public on any inadequacies which might exist in federal policy and how such inadequacies might be corrected.

The Advisory Council set up a special committee to deal with the

Continued p. 4

Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship public meetings throughout Ontario

In order to better understand the impact that multiculturalism has on the lives of Ontarians and to share more intimately their views and concerns at the grass roots level, the Chairman and committee members of the Council have visited communities outside of Toronto to hold public meetings and forums.

Public meetings were held in Windsor and Guelph. The Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex County, in cooperation with the Human Rights Branch of the Ministry of Labour and the Field Services Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Recreation in Windsor, sponsored the Windsor meeting. Former Council Chairman, Yuri Shymko, outlined the structure and work of the Council and its committees. Representing the committees were Mrs. Jean Gammage, Chairman of the Human Rights and Antidiscrimination Committee; Professor Bohdan Bociurkiw, past member of the Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, who spoke on the Constitution of Canada. Laas Leivat, member of the Council's Education Committee and its representative on the Ontario Secondary Policy Review Committee, spoke on Education. John Miloyevich, a member of the Council, spoke on the work of the Social Development Committee. The keynote speaker at this meeting was Mervin Witter, Human Rights Officer, Ministry of Labour.

Members of the Multicultural Council of Windsor and Essex and affiliated organizations participated at the meeting and two briefs were submitted by the participants to the Advisory Council.

The Guelph and District Multicultural Centre arranged a meeting with members of the Advisory Council. This meeting provided a forum at which not only the work and

concerns of the Advisory Council were voiced but, as well, the activities and accomplishments of the Guelph and District Multicultural Centre were reviewed. The Centre is involved in a citizenship program and since 1978 has organized a popular multicultural festival. It acts as an information centre for the city of Guelph and provides a translation bureau.

In his address to the meeting, Julius Hayman, member of the Media and Communications Committee, spoke eloquently of the philosophical aspects of multiculturalism and of some of the Council's concerns during the years in which he has been a member. Mr.

Hayman stated that, "There has never been a climate so conducive to cultural and ethnic preservation as that which we enjoy in Ontario today and, if we will it, ethnocultural survival need not be an idle dream."

As Chairman of the Citizenship Committee, Mrs. Tine Stewart spoke of her involvement with the Report of the Joint Task Force on Immigrant Women and the Citizenship Committee's involvement with recommendations to the Ontario Government regarding the native peoples and the Indian Act.

In his remarks on interprovincial relations, Dr. Klaus Bongart, who is responsible for Interprovincial Liaison, stated that the Advisory Council had, for the first time, established a network of cooperation with the Federal Council, (Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism), and with the councils of Alberta, Saskatchewan and other provinces. Dr. Bongart suggested that meetings between the C.C.C.M. and provincial councils be held once a year.

Vahe Mardirosian, Chairman of the Immigration and Refugees Committee, in his remarks, noted that his Committee had divided its program into three areas:

- A. Services which the province provides to newcomers;
- B. Illegal immigrants; and
- C. Political refugees.

Mr. Mardirosian pointed out that recommendations have been submitted to the Ontario Government in these three areas.

The meeting concluded with a question and answer session.



Yuri Shymko addresses Guelph and District Multicultural Centre. Seated from left to right, Julius Hayman, Tina Stewart, Vahe Mardirosian.

Statement by the Honourable Reuben C. Baetz Minister of Culture and Recreation concerning Indo Chinese Refugee Settlement

On April 30, 1981, the Honourable Reuben Baetz, Minister of Culture and Recreation, made the following address to the Ontario Legislature.

Mr. Speaker:

On a number of occasions in the past, I have brought this House up to date on my Ministry's efforts to help Indo Chinese refugees — the "Boat People" — settle in Ontario. Today I would like to tell Honourable Members about our plans for this settlement program in the fiscal year that has just begun.

As Honourable Members know, the responsibility for the admission and initial settlement of all immigrants, including refugees, rests with the Government of Canada. As a complement to Federal initiatives, my Ministry provides some supplementary services. Needless to say, the Ministries of Community and Social Services, Education, Health and Labour provide all their services that are open to all residents of Ontario.

The Boat People started to arrive in Canada in late 1978. Recognizing that these refugees would have distinctive needs, my Ministry set up an Indo Chinese Refugee Settlement Unit to work with sponsors and voluntary groups across the province and to provide some services directly.

Let me emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that it was the Provincial Government's view at that time that essential, short-term services would best be provided by community groups rather than by an expanded provincial bureaucracy.

Consequently, we arranged with voluntary agencies to form an active partnership in this resettlement

program and we committed funds to help them get the job done.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the rich experience of the last two years speaks eloquently of the generosity of the people of Ontario and of the wisdom of the Provincial Government's policy.

The Government of Canada decided to admit 60,000 Indo Chinese refugees to this country. So far, 24,000 have chosen to settle in Ontario. It is our experience that roughly one-half of all immigrants, including refugees, who are admitted to Canada choose to settle here. So, we anticipate that a final 7,000 Indo Chinese refugees will enter Ontario this year.

During the last two fiscal years, Mr. Speaker, my Ministry has transferred \$1,045,000 to about 70 local agencies on a short-term basis to help with the resettlement of Indo Chinese Refugees. Yet while much of the work has been done already, some still remains. Therefore, I am pleased to announce today that in order to help local voluntary agencies provide their outstanding service, my ministry will be transferring \$500,000 to them in the fiscal year that has just begun.

This allocation will bring our total grants to local groups for Indo Chinese refugee resettlement to more than \$1.5 million since 1979.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me, as lead Minister responsible for Indo Chinese refugee resettlement pay tribute to the outstanding work that has been done in this area by my staff and by all the ministries of the Government of Ontario.

Above all, let me pay tribute once

again to the thousands of individuals and organizations for their caring and commitment in this cause.

They have done a magnificent job.

As one who has worked with refugee settlement all of his adult life, Mr. Speaker, I can tell you that this Indo Chinese refugee resettlement in Ontario, and the most recent arrivals, will make an important contribution to our multicultural society and will stand as a credit to the people of this province for generations. Thank you.

April 30, 1981

Immigration and Canada

Canada, the United States and Australia have been the major receiving countries of international migration. Since 1945 Canada has admitted over 300,000 refugees alone, and the entire intake of immigrants during the post-war period is four and one-half million. Immigration accounts significantly for the fact that Canada's population has increased faster than that of any other industrialized country in the 20th century. Canada's population during the 1950's increased about 1.1 million through immigration.

More than half the immigrants admitted to Canada over the years came to Ontario and more than half that number settled in Toronto. In 1978, 86,313 immigrants came to Canada; of that number, 42,052 settled in Ontario. In 1979 the number of immigrants coming to Canada totalled

112,162, including 27,957 refugees. Toronto received 38% of the total immigration for 1978 and 1979.

Since the creation of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the largest groups of refugees admitted to Canada have been the Czechoslovakians in 1968, the Ugandan Asians in 1972 and 1973 and, most recently, the people of Southeast Asia.

In 1981, according to a report tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Employment and Immigration, Lloyd Axworthy, an immigration intake of 130,000 to 140,000 is anticipated. The Minister noted that plans include a projected global intake of 16,000 government-assisted refugees. There will be more emphasis on refugees from Latin America and eastern Europe, but Indochina will probably remain the largest single source. Refugees sponsored by private groups are not included in the figure representing the government's commitment, which means that private groups will be able to increase the total number of refugees resettled in Canada.

One such private group which is sponsoring refugees is the Czechoslovak National Association of Canada, represented by the Association's President, George Corn, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. The Association has signed a refugee sponsorship agreement with the government of Canada, making it easier for Czechoslovakian groups in Canada to help refugees and self-exiled people from eastern Europe.

More than 40 sponsorship agreements have been made with private groups. Under the 1980 refugee plan, 3,400 refugees from eastern Europe are expected to re-settle in Canada.

Continued p. 4

Secondary Education
Review Project

A discussion paper on the Secondary Education Review Project was issued by the Ministry of Education in May, 1981. The Secondary Education Review Project was established in April, 1980 by the Honourable Bette Stephenson, Ontario Minister of Education, to conduct a one-year study of the province's school system. More than 600 submissions came from numerous associations of teachers, school administrators, trustees, business people, individual parents, teachers and other interested citizens. In all, 101 recommendations from the 64 member project team are listed in the discussion paper.

The scope of the study was wide-ranging and included such concerns as languages. The discussion paper states that: "It is desirable for all students in Ontario to reach a level of proficiency in both national languages by the end of secondary school. School boards should be expected to make available adequate opportunities for students to take both national languages." It is recommended:

- 15. That school boards provide programs in both national languages at appropriate levels of difficulty from Grade 4 to Grade 12.
- Further recommendations related to language studies are as follows:
- 16. That some recognition be made by a notation on the Ontario Student Transcript in cases where an incoming student has reached a recognized level of proficiency in French and would not therefore take the language over again solely to earn credits.
- 17. That, following the implementation of the new curriculum guideline on French as a Second Language, a review be conducted to monitor the effectiveness of the new program.
- 18. That schools continually emphasize and strongly support the policy of "Language Across the Curriculum"; that they establish clear expectations in respect to the use of language in all subjects; and that they outline to the students the school's policy related to the evaluation of language in each subject area.
- 19. That, where numbers warrant, the Ministry of Education develop curriculum guidelines for languages other than those presently covered. (English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Classical Greek, Latin).

In the field of sciences, the paper states:
The present Grade 7 to Grade 10 courses in geography and history contain a preponderance of Canadian studies. It is essential that students at the secondary school level obtain not only a Canadian viewpoint but also a grasp of some of the issues that pertain to international concerns and global perspectives.
It is recommended:

- 21. That the curriculum guidelines in geography and history for Grades 7 to 10 be reviewed to provide a better balance between Canadian and international content and to ensure that Canadian geography and history be presented within a global context.
- Students entering secondary school from foreign countries, even if they enter school during the senior years, should be required to take at least one course involving Canadian geography and one involving Canadian history in

- order to qualify for the Ontario Secondary School diploma.
Related recommendations include the following:
- 22. That the proposed curriculum revision give emphasis to the Canadian identity through the social sciences and through emphasis in other areas such as language, arts and sciences. The resulting design should reflect the fact that the French-Canadian way of life provides one of a number of avenues by which a Canadian identity can be assumed.
 - 23. That multiculturalism be incorporated into courses such as

- the social sciences, arts and languages. Some core units made obligatory in some compulsory subjects would ensure that an element of multiculturalism is an integral part of every student's program.
- 24. That education about native peoples contribute in a tangible way to the program expectation from Grades 7 to 12 as an integral part of the curriculum so that students will learn about native lifestyles in both their historical and present-day context.
- 25. That in appropriate curriculum guidelines, students be introduced to some of the elements of the

economics of Canada and other countries; such elements would include features such as free enterprise, union and management perspectives, and the impact of organized labour on society.
A steering committee responsible for overseeing all phases of the project will analyze the public response to this discussion paper, prepare specific recommendations for change, and submit them to the Minister of Education.
The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship submitted a formal response to the discussion paper.

Council holds semi-annual
meetings

At the February 23-24, 1980 meeting of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, it was resolved that the Council, jointly with the Council on Senior Citizens and the Council on the Status of Women, publish a Joint Task Force Report on Immigrant Women.
Also, the Council recommended to the Government of Ontario that, "In view of the distressing position of the refugees from Afghanistan in Pakistan, numbering some 500,000, we urge the Government of Ontario to establish immediate aid and relief programs to alleviate the suffering and hardship experienced by these refugees, particularly in these winter months, and that funding be administered by the International Red Cross or any other appropriate United Nations agencies." As a result of this recommendation, the Government of Ontario allocated \$100,000 to aid the refugees.
As well, the Council recommended: "That the Ontario Government take note of this year's celebration of the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam and acknowledge this event in the Throne Speech, as well as by a formal

reception with Islamic religious leaders and representatives of Ontario's Muslim community, hosted by the Lieutenant Governor, thus recognizing the community's contributions to the life of this province and the mutual sharing of our diverse cultural and religious heritage in a spirit of understanding, respect and acceptance of one another." On June 3, 1980 the Government of Ontario, through the Minister of Culture and Recreation, the Honourable Reuben Baetz, jointly supported by both sides of the Legislature, officially recognized the Fourteenth Centennial of Islam. A formal reception for Islamic religious leaders and representatives of Ontario's Muslim community was held at Queen's Park.
At the June 20-21, 1980 meeting, fifty-four recommendations were adopted and forwarded to the government.
At the morning Plenary Session, the Minister of Culture and Recreation, the Honourable Reuben Baetz, addressed the Council on behalf of the Government of Ontario. In his remarks he reiterated the government's commitment to multiculturalism within the framework of full and equal citizenship. He stressed the sense of responsibility with which the Council

must proceed with its Recommendations since these Recommendations would reflect the serious need for policy changes and the improvement in program delivery.
A unique feature of this meeting was the Public Forum and luncheon on June 20, 1980, with Premier William Davis as guest speaker and attended by approximately 100 representatives of various community organizations. Following a brief official address to the Council, the Premier invited informal questions, providing an opportunity for a free exchange of views and concerns between community leaders and the Premier.
A number of questions were raised and suggestions made at this Public Session by representatives of various communities. These were noted for future study and possible recommendations from the Council.
At the meeting on November 29, 1980, the Council received from the Government of Ontario, for the first time in its history, a full response to all of the 54 recommendations submitted in June of that year. At the end of the November Plenary Session, a further 14 recommendations from the Council were submitted to the Government of Ontario.

Immigration and
Canada (cont'd. from p. 3)


The Immigration Act allows voluntary agencies and private citizens to sponsor refugees, thereby facilitating their admission into Canada. The sponsor is expected to act as the refugee's financial guarantor during his first year in Canada and to assist him in the process of adjustment. Through the enactment of the new Immigration Act, Canada has regularized and formalized programs and procedures for the admission of refugees.
Immigrants have enjoyed remarkable freedom in Canada. Their contributions to the socio-economic fabric of Canada have been well documented.

Ministry of Culture and
Recreation publishes guide
to ethnic broadcasting

The Broadcasting Guide to Programs for Ethnocultural Communities in Ontario, a guide to radio and television programs directed to the many ethnocultural communities across Ontario, is now available.
This Guide lists, by city, AM-FM radio stations, television stations and cable companies. The programming is also arranged by language. Radio and television open-line and interview programs are listed by city.
This publication will be of particular interest to advertising agencies and corporate advertisers. The Guide, however, does not cover standard English and French broadcast listings.
The Broadcasting Guide to Programs for Ethnocultural Communities in Ontario is available at:
Ontario Government Bookstore
800 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1Y8
(telephone: (416) 965-2054)
or by writing to:
Ministry of Government Services
880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1N8
The Guide retails for \$2.00

Federal Cultural Policy
Policy (continued from p. 2)

situation, headed by Professor Keith McLeod and with Miss J. Kuras, A. Bandera, J. Hayman, G. Burski, Professor B. Bociurkiw and Professor B. Chandler as members. This committee presented a written brief to the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee and on June 1, 1981 made a formal presentation before it.
In both the written brief and the oral presentation the Advisory Council criticized the document prepared by the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee for what appeared to be a neglect of the various ethnocultural communities in Canada. It felt that the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee's "cultural philosophy" dealt inadequately with the fully one-third of the Canadian population which was neither English nor French. The Advisory Council's view was that there was excessive emphasis upon the "mechanics" of cultural activity and an insufficient regard for the multicultural nature of Canadian society.
It is the hope of the Advisory Council's committee that the forceful presentation of its views will influence the preparation of the government white paper by the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, scheduled to be presented in 1982.



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Mr. Andriy Bandera
Rev. Benito Framarin
Mr. Julius Hayman
Mr. Vladimir Mauko
Mr. Richard Cumbo
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multiviews

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Advisory Council holds 1982-83 inaugural meeting

On Friday, April 2 and Saturday, April 3, 1982, the Advisory Council held its inaugural meeting for 1982-83.

Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Advisory Council welcomed Council members and introduced the new members. Discussion groups were formed and the topic of discussion centered on The Council's Mandate — How can it be More Effectively Implemented? As well, an orientation session for new Council members was held.

At the Plenary session of the Council, held Saturday, April 3, several important topics were discussed, including future actions to

be taken on Council recommendations to the Government of Ontario. Following the morning Plenary session, members of the Advisory Council joined specific groups, representing various regions of the province. Included were Northern, Southern, Eastern and Central regions. The purpose of specific regions of the province was to identify specific concerns of the regions and to propose activities or areas of study to be pursued by the Council. Discussed as well during this inaugural meeting were proposals for a plan of action such as identification of themes and activities for 1982-83.



Advisory Council 1982-83 Inaugural Meeting

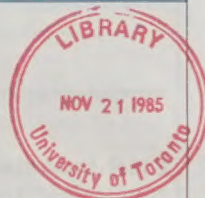
The Honourable Bruce McCaffrey, Minister of Citizenship and Culture honoured at Advisory Council reception

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship was host at a reception in honour of the Honourable Bruce McCaffrey, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, on the evening of April 3, 1982. The reception was held in the Macdonald block, Queen's Park, Toronto. The

occasion provided an opportunity for Council members and invited guests to meet the new Minister of Citizenship and Culture. Among the many invited guests attending the reception were the Honourable Larry Grossman, Minister of Health and Mrs. Grossman, Ward Cornell, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Yuri Shymko, M.P.P. for the constituency of High Park-Swansea and past Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship and Mrs. Shymko, Bernie Webber, Executive Director, Finance Administration, Ministry of Citizen-



Dr. Mavis Burke with the Honourable Bruce McCaffrey



An Appreciation

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship extends congratulations to the Government of Canada on the historic occasion of bringing the Constitution home to Canada.

The Advisory Council reiterates its sincere appreciation for the role played by the Premier of Ontario, The Honourable William G. Davis in the difficult process of reaching an agreement on the Canadian Constitution.

As our country assumes complete responsibility for our own future, we view with pride Canada's record of achievement as a country in which there is respect for the democratic process and recognition that the rights of all Canadians must be safeguarded.

For those born here, and for those who have chosen Canada as their home, this is a time to renew our pledge of allegiance to a country in which we are assured that fundamental freedoms will continue to be protected, and that by our efforts, we will be able to contribute to the betterment of society by striving for justice and equal treatment for all members of this society.

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship is gratified that the Charter of Rights and Freedoms declares that "This Charter will be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canada". This clause ensures that diversity will be accepted as integral to Canadian identity, that the cultural rights of our minorities will not be dismissed or ignored, and that as Canadians, we all will be afforded the opportunity to choose our own patterns of cultural preservation and development within the context of full, equal and responsible citizenship.

The Constitution thereby recognizes the diverse racial and cultural character of the Canadian population, and confirms the reality of a multicultural Canada where all ethnocultural groups are encouraged to share with fellow Canadians the richness and value of their culture and heritage. Through this sharing, we as Canadians, all have better understanding, appreciation and respect for one another.

As Canadians, we all have an obligation to demonstrate the qualities of good citizenship, including respect for the rights of others and for the process of law, as well as recognition of our own rights and responsibilities as full participants in Canadian society.

All Canadians who have experienced the loss of freedom and choice or whose rights have been trampled in the blood-red soil of different times and places will join together with fellow citizens today, as together we look to the promise of the future of our country - Canada.

Date: April 17, 1982

Mavis E. Burke
Chairperson
Ontario Advisory Council on
Multiculturalism and Citizenship

ship and Culture and Mrs. Webber. Other guests included Roger Regimbal, Chairman of the Council for Franco Ontarian Affairs, John Nicholls, Executive Officer, Office of the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Nicholls, Moe Diakowsky, now Executive Assistant to the Minister of Citizenship and Culture, Dr. Bhasaheb Ubale, Commissioner, Ontario Human Rights Commission and Commissioner for Race Relations in the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of Advisory Council welcomed the Honourable Bruce McCaffrey and the invited guests, noting how pleased she was that they were able to attend and share the occasion with Council members.

Janly Pang, Vice-Chairperson of the Advisory Council introduced the guest of honour.

In his address the Honourable Bruce McCaffrey stated that "when we talk about the vision, the dreams and the goals, when we talk about our nation, it should be recognized that we are all founders of this nation because it is still in the growth process. In truth, we are all immigrants or the children of immigrants, who settled out of free choice, in some cases generations ago, and in others very, very recently. We are all ethnics of one kind or another, all of us with needs, all with aspirations, all with cares, all with some hopes and dreams to live and to grow, doing our best to give a new face to what we mean when we talk about Canada". The Minister further stated,

"I do believe that our society is still being moulded in its institutions. The government is one of those institutions, important in establishing the relationships among our citizens. We are in a state of dynamic evolution and we must ensure that that change, that evolution, is to the benefit of all of us because that change is one of the few things that you and I together, know to be a certainty. The change is happening every day and the rate of change is accelerating every single day. That's the one certainty that we have, together, to work around. Society is changing rapidly and, collectively, we have to try to reflect that, speak to the best parts of those changes — see that those changes are, in fact, fulfilling our private dreams or private goals or private sense of the Canadian future".

The evening provided an opportunity for an informal exchange of ideas and views among Council members invited guests and the Minister. Council members were impressed by the Minister's willingness to listen and his promise to hold regular meetings with the Council.

On C.B.C.'s "Golden Mountain" meets enthusiastic response

Dr. George Woo, who has prepared the following report, is a prominent member of the Chinese community in Ontario and a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. He was Chairman of the Task Force on Equal Opportunity.

Be it accidental or planned, the release of the film "Golden Mountain", produced by C.B.C. was very well timed.

The Chinese Canadian community has gone through a series of discriminatory media items, from being accused of occupying the seats of other Canadian students in the Medical School at the University of Toronto, to the climax in 1980 in CTV's W5 programme "Campus Giveaway", suggesting that all Orientals in the Universities were foreigners in Canada.

The atmosphere in the Chinese community was extremely tense and sensitive to any misrepresentation through stereotyping. There was a vigorous reaction to TV Ontario's "Dr. Who" series and the National Ballet of Canada's production of "The Nutcracker".

The reaction of the Chinese community to the C.B.C.'s film "Golden Mountain" has been overwhelmingly favourable. There was some minor

criticism involving dramatization of some minor scenes in the documentary film, a lack of continuity of a central theme, a disproportionate emphasis on Canadian Pacific history, omission of some major recent developments in the Chinese community in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario, many of which preceded and led to the protest against CTV's W5 programme.

Nevertheless, the production of this film is highly praiseworthy and a notable forward step towards responsible journalism. The key to the success of this production lies, in our view, in the very sensitive approach by the producer, who sought direct involvement and consultation with the Chinese community. In this way misrepresentation, stereotyping and misconceptions were avoided.

Another significant point was the invitation by the C.B.C. to other ethnic groups to preview a screening of "Golden Mountain". The fact is that Chinese Canadians are looked upon as one of the constituent members of our Canadian society. It is no longer the narrow vision that Chinese shows are for the Chinese, Portuguese songs for the Portuguese, etc. No Canadian will ever advocate that Chinese doctors should see only Chinese patients or Vietnamese patients should see only Occidental doctors.

We have hopes that the media will give an equitable portion of its programming to "other" ethnic groups.

With this point in mind, I would like to ask two questions. What plans does the C.B.C. have regarding screening of the film "Golden Mountain" in different regions of Ontario and throughout Canada? When will another film be released depicting the contribution of another Canadian ethnocultural community?

On Sunday April 3, the Ontario Advisory Council screened the film "Golden Mountain" for its members and invited guests including

members of the Chinese Canadian community.

Following the screening, Council members Julius Hayman and Mohammad Qadri, on behalf of the Advisory Council, presented a special letter of appreciation to Terrence McCartney Filgate, producer, Ms. Nancy Ing, researcher, William Whitehead, writer and narrator, Thomas Berner, editor and Peter Mak, production.

Editorial Note:

The Advisory Council has been informed that the National Film Board is distributing this film and arrangements for viewing can be made with the National Film Board of Canada.



Dr. Mavis Burke congratulates (left to right) Terence McCartney Filgate, producer, Nancy Ing, researcher, Peter Mah, production.

Chief Executive of "Bord Na Gaeilge" (Irish Language Board) visits Council office

On March 4, 1982 Sean O'Cleirigh, Chief Executive of the Irish Language Board met with Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Advisory Council and Professor Bernard Chandler, Chairman of the Advisory Council's Education Committee.

Mr. O'Cleirigh was educated at the Loughrea National School, "Coloiste Mhuire", the Irish Management Institute, and the Institute of Marketing. In 1979 he was appointed Chief Executive of "Bord Na Gaeilge".

During his visit, Mr. O'Cleirigh familiarized himself with the work and objectives of the Advisory Council and imparted some very interesting information on "Bord Na Gaeilge" (Irish Language Board), the state-sponsored body set up in accordance with Acht um Bord Na Gaeilge 1978 to promote the Irish language and particularly its extension as a living instrument of communication. In his meeting with Dr. Burke and Professor Chandler, Mr. O'Cleirigh pointed out some of the problems encountered in promoting the Irish language. One very interesting comment by Mr. O'Cleirigh was that the evening television news is presented one-half hour earlier in Gaelic and then followed by a presentation in English.



Sean O'Cleirigh, Dr. Mavis Burke.

Among the numerous services offered by An Bord are: A comprehensive information service on all aspects of the language; advice to government departments, state institutions and organizations in the public, private and voluntary sectors; projects and schemes to help the development of Irish in local communities; in-service courses for teachers in Irish; courses and aids for learners at all levels and for teachers of Irish; research; reference library for books in Irish; annual Commissions on literary works in Irish promotional materials — posters, etc. bilingual and in Irish; translation services for advertisers who wish to use Irish in the promotional activity; talks, lectures and presentations on various aspects of Irish and its development in organization in the public and private sectors, business concerns and voluntary bodies.

Ms. Denyse Nazaire from the Council for Franco Ontario Affairs joined the group for lunch and shared the Council's perspectives on promotion of a minority language.

Advisory Council Members receive certificates

Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship members, Father Benito Framarin, Richard Cumbo and Julius Hayman were among those who on December 10, 1981 received an Appreciation Certificate presented by Cable 10, Rogers Cable T.V., to those who have made a significant contribution to cable television. The objective of this event was to highlight the programmes and people who were involved in the development of community programming during the preceding year.

The Certificates were presented for the Council members' work in facilitating the "Multiviews" series which was aired several times on community and government channels. The participation of these three members of the Media and Communications Committee in the preliminary stages, as well as during the actual taping sessions, was an important factor in the successful completion of the series.

Julius Hayman, in accepting his Appreciation Certificate, suggested that in the development of television, there would undoubtedly be an increasingly important role for cable telecasting. This would provide an opportunity for a more diversified approach to Canada's ethnocultural communities, and a corresponding responsibility for Cable T.V. to reflect the nation's ethnocultural composition.

While he acknowledged the important part the Advisory Council had played in the programmes themselves, Mr. Hayman pointed out that the major credit for the initiation of the project and its development must go to a specific member of the Advisory Council, Madeline Ziniak, a producer at Cable 10, Rogers Cable T.V., which televised the series.

Chairperson of the Ontario Advisory Council meets with the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association and the Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario

In an attempt to achieve a more thorough understanding of the concerns and views of Ontarians regarding the many facets of multiculturalism, Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Advisory Council will be consulting with regional groups throughout the province.

The first of a series of regional consultations was held on Friday, April 23 and Saturday, April 24, 1982 in Thunder Bay with the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association and the Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario. These arrangements were made by Ms. Maggie Milne of Thunder Bay who also chaired the meetings. Participating in the dialogue on April 23 with Dr. Burke were Advisory Council members Telli Kahara, Maggie Milne and Wanda Corston. Taking an active part in the consultation were the Heritage Language Teachers, English as a Second Language Teachers, Folklore Festival representatives, the Ethnic Press and the general public from the City of Thunder Bay and area.

On Saturday, April 24, Dr. Burke had a special meeting with the Board of Directors of the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association and representatives of the Multicultural Youth Association.

During the two day meeting, numerous questions and concerns were addressed to Dr. Burke, Ms. Kahara, Ms. Milne and Ms. Corston. Many of the questions dealt with problems and issues of a regional nature, together with issues addressing multiculturalism in general.

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Ms. Madeline Ziniak
Mr. Richard Cumbo

The Polish experience and legacy

The following article was written by George Burski, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. Born in Poland and currently the President of the Canadian Polish Congress, Mr. Burski's article provides an interesting insight into the Canadian Polish community and its ties with Poland itself.

Historians of the Polish community in Canada trace the presence of Poles back to at least 200 years. The majority of immigrants, arriving before 1850, were political refugees, seeking asylum from the oppressive governments of three powers, who partitioned Poland for the third time at the close of the 18th century.

The immigrants were well educated, and politically oriented. A number of them left a lasting imprint upon the political and cultural life of this country.

However, being but a handful in number, and scattered across this vast land, they were easily assimilated by the larger English and French communities.

We find in Canadian historical records such names as Lt.-Col. Honourable Alexander Edward Kierzkowski — the first Polish Member of Parliament in Ottawa in 1867, who introduced agriculture reform in Quebec, L. Globenski, also a Member of Parliament, E. Rodermund, Provincial Geologist in Western Canada, J. Obalski, Prof. Eng. and, perhaps most familiar to the citizens of Ontario, Sir Kasimir Gzowski, Engineer Designer of the Great Trunk Railway bridge over the Niagara River, and many other achievements for which he was knighted by Queen Victoria. Those were but a few who left an imprint on Canadian history.

However, the actual history of the Polish Community in Canada begins with the arrival of the first settlers to the Ottawa River Valley in 1858. The settlers gradually occupied the areas between Wilno, Barry's Bay and Combermere in Renfrew County in Ontario. These settlers were, "economic immigrants" from still partitioned Poland, mostly laborers and farmers who had a hard time making a living in the old country.

An interesting and true story about the early immigrants.

After arriving in Halifax, a number of new immigrants boarded the train with its destination Western Canada. On one of the train's stops in Ontario near Wilno, the passengers looked at the scenery and decided to stay. It was just like in the old country — many lakes, woods and valleys. They approached the company supervisor and asked if they could make their home here. R.E. Prist negotiated with the company representative and received permission to remain. This is how the first Poles settled in Ontario. Since Prist was from Wilno, the immigrants called the place by the same name. The terrain in this part of Ontario is very similar to a part of Poland called the *Kaszuby, where they came from.

By 1864, there were about 500 Kaszubs in the Wilno area, working as labourers, in lumber camps and construction gangs. Later they acquired some land and attempted to farm the rocky and infertile soil, though lumbering remained their main source of livelihood.

Gradually more and more Poles arrived, so that by 1873 they had established the first Roman Catholic Church in Wilno

Other groups settled in Waterloo County in Ontario. Within 12 years of 1860, they established the first Polish Mutual Aid Society in Canada, which was chartered by the Province in 1886.

Railway projects attracted Polish immigrants to Canada, particularly to the Western Provinces. Comparatively liberal ground acquisition laws in Canada attracted more and more immigrants of Polish origin to settle here. By 1919 there were 115,000 Poles in Canada.

These immigrants started to organize themselves, not only in parishes but also in various fraternal and combatant organizations. In 1919, the first Polish consulate was opened in Montreal.

During the following years, a steady flow of immigrants came to Canada, approximately 7,000 a year.

During the 1930's, emigration to Canada slowed to a trickle as a result of the depression. Towards the end of the 30's, immigration to Canada again increased.

At the close of the Second World War, 45,000 Polish ex-service men, 36,500 Polish displaced persons and 14,000 Polish conventional refugees — immigrants were admitted to Canada.

The Polish immigrants, faced with problems of adaption to the new Canadian environment, started to organize themselves. Polish halls were built, language schools created and in 1944, in Toronto, an umbrella organization was conceived called "Canadian Polish Congress" which grew to 198 various organizations with 11 districts from Montreal to Vancouver.

Professionals now work in Canadian industries and institutions of learning and own various types of businesses. There are over 350 professors of Polish origin at Canadian universities. There is a Canadian Polish Research Institute, studying the history of the Poles in Canada. The Institute publishes "Polonica Canadiana" and also a register of Polish scientists in Canada. There are several cultural foundations and Polish Chairs at the University of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Throughout the years, Canadians of Polish descent have built up confidence in and respect for their community in Canadian Society. They have substantially contributed to Canadian culture and society. The first Minister responsible for Multiculturalism, Dr. Stanley Haidasz was of Polish origin.

The last sizable influx of Poles to Canada took place between 1958 and the present, due to the relaxation of emigration rules in Poland, making it possible for Poles to join their immediate families on humanitarian grounds. The crackdown on the first free trade union in the communist system forced thousands of people to flee Poland, in order to escape persecution and the deteriorating economic conditions.

These people are in refugee camps throughout Europe, awaiting emigration to the western countries — mostly United States, Canada and Australia.

On December 13, 1981, in Poland, martial law was imposed on the Polish people, cutting communications with the outside world. Basic human and civil rights are abolished and the Helsinki Accords disregarded.

The Canadian Polish community has protested to the Canadian Government and is appealing to all Canadians for help in sponsoring refugees from Europe and is requesting financial aid for food and medicine for Poland.

*Kaszuby, the district overlooking the Baltic Sea.

Canadian Ethnic Journalists' Club adopts new name

In February 1982 the Executive of the 115-member Canadian Ethnic Journalists' Club approved the inclusion of the word "writers" in the name of the group, which is now called "The Canadian Ethnic Journalists' and Writers' Club", due to the fact that many writers were showing interest in the club by attending meetings quite regularly. Such a step gives the group the opportunity to expand in the broader area of ethnic writing in Canada.

The Club has consistently maintained an active and productive programme. It has conducted monthly meetings at the Toronto Press Club, inviting as speakers a number of important political and community leaders. It also participated actively in the Historical Heritage Fair at Old Fort York, receiving for its contribution a special diploma of recognition.

Canadian Ethnic Journalists and Writers' Club holds awards dinner

Indicating the continued strength of the ethnic press and the contribution to Canadian society of the Canadian Ethnic Journalists' and Writers' Club was an Awards Dinner, held April 23, 1982 at the Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, Toronto. Coinciding

with National Media Week, it reflected the important position of ethnic publications, journalists and writers among Canadian media.

Among those honoured were Alexander Kindrats, editor of Latvia-America, whose career spans almost a half century and Andrew Zigman, editor of Hungarian Life, whose fifty years in the field mark him as one of its veterans. Also honoured were Heino Rebene, editor of Mic Elu, another half century veteran journalist. Awards were also presented to three members of the electronic communications media: John Semanavicius, producer of the Lithuanian Radio program, Ivan Fecan, director of the CBC-TV news programming, who has been responsible for the first regular ethnic community coverage in Canada, and member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Ms. Madeline Ziniak, producer of a series of ethnocultural programmes, developed in cooperation with the Advisory Council.

Julius Hayman, a member of the Media and Communications Committee of the Advisory Council, brought to the guests and honourees the greetings of the Advisory Council's chairperson, Dr. Mavis Burke. In his brief remarks, he suggested that the patronage of the Constitution brought to the ethnic press not only broad new opportunities of service but also carried with it great responsibilities.

Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship holds consultation with youth

In order to understand better the concerns of youth regarding issues related to multiculturalism and citizenship in Ontario, the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship held a dialogue with some sixty students on Saturday, January 23, 1982 in the Macdonald Block, Queen's Park, Toronto. The students came from across the province from varying ethnic backgrounds and ranged from grades nine to twelve.

The Ontario Advisory Council hosted a special luncheon for the students and guests. Greetings were extended on behalf of the Government of Ontario by the Honourable Reuben Baetz, at that time the Minister of Culture and Recreation. In his remarks, the Honourable Mr. Baetz stated that the Ontario Advisory Council "must maintain contact with tomorrow's generation, as they begin to move into adult life, bringing with them a certain degree of understanding of what multiculturalism is all about" and further stated that "the idea of a healthy multicultural society is not something done overnight by massive reform legislation. You cannot build a healthy multicultural society, simply by the stroke of a pen. It must begin in the hearts and minds within that society".

As part of the day's proceedings, a presentation by the Ministry of Education on the Multicultural/Multiracial, Multischool Leadership Training Camp at Lake Couchiching was made. The formal introduction to this session was presented by Miss Fran Poleschuk, Director of the Elementary Education Branch. The programme by the Education Ministry staff and participating students at the Leadership Training Camp was well received. The Ontario Advisory Council members were impressed by the quality of

the panelists and the level of the discussions dealing with their impressions of their learning experience at the Couchiching Leadership Training Camp.

An important and valuable component of the day's proceedings was the discussion sessions between Ontario Advisory Council members and the students. The students met in small groups with members of the various Ontario Advisory Council Committees to learn more about the individual committees, and at the same time, presenting their own ideas and comments to Council members. One student's response to the discussions with Council's Committee members was, "I think that the discussions in these meetings were open and very beneficial. Here the thoughts and beliefs of others were placed in an open environment where they could be understood and analysed. I'm glad to say that in these meetings, I realized that people still do care about each other".

In all there were seven Ontario Advisory Council Committees which met with the students, including Cultural Affairs, Education, Human Rights and Antidiscrimination, Immigration and Refugees, Intergovernmental Affairs, Media and Communications and Social Development.

Dr. Mavis Elaine Burke, Chairperson of the Council said, "I think the perspectives of these youths are very important, because in terms of relating to people of different races, religions and cultures, the response of the young can often be different from that of adults. Very often their parents are not exposed to cultural diversity in the same way. It's possible some parents do not ever work or live in an environment where they have the opportunity to meet people of other cultures on a personal basis. It is very often in the schools that the whole situation involving intercultural relations begins". Dr. Burke noted that "this particular consultation was intended to exchange points of view and I think, it has certainly achieved that end".

Toronto Historical Board hosts an "At Home"

Richard S. Cumbo, who has submitted the following report, is deeply involved in the Canadian Maltese community. He has written extensively on the subject and is an authority on the history and development of this small but important ethnocultural group. Mr. Cumbo is a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

The Toronto Historical Board was first established as a committee in 1949 and the present Board was constituted in 1960. One of its main functions is the operation of four museums in Toronto, Old Fort York, the Marine Museum of Upper Canada, Mackenzie House and Colborne Lodge, all of which are open to the public on a year round basis. Soon to be included in Toronto is "Spadina", the Austin House, currently under restoration. Programmes of a historical and educational nature are held for primary and secondary classes, as well as archaeological digs, craft classes, art shows, lectures, exhibits and festival days. The care of monuments and memorials on city lands, a plaquing programme and the name or renaming of streets and parks are additional duties of the Board. In 1973 the field of Historical Preservation was added to its responsibilities. Working closely with all levels of government and private individuals, the preservation of historically or architecturally important buildings is encouraged.

In April, 1982, an "At Home" was held at High Park's historic "Colborne Lodge", guests at this colourful event being members of the ethnic media. In his opening remarks and welcome, the chairman of the Toronto Historical Board, Andrew Gregorovich stated "that the Board has made its mark with various communities, as an organization that truly cares about its citizens". This was partially achieved through its publication of the booklet "The Torontonians", in recognition of Toronto's cosmopolitan nature. The booklet is a version of the Board's multicultural exhibit of the same name and reflects Toronto's diversity of origin. A "Heritage Fair" held last year exhibited the contributions of the various citizens of Toronto in furthering the progress and cultural growth of the city. Those present at Colborne Lodge were given a tour of the house that was built in 1836 by architect and land surveyor, John George Howard. What we now know as High Park had been presented to the City of Toronto by this same individual.

Short speeches were also made by Toronto Mayor, Art Eggleton, and Johnny Lombardi, President of CHIN Radio, as well as other prominent Torontonians. The refreshments served at the affair were all reminiscent of pioneer culinary tradition, served by hostesses in period costumes. Amongst the many guests who attended were two members of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Madeline Ziniak and Richard Cumbo, who recommend that all Canadians, especially those residing in Toronto, take advantage of the opportunity to visit the Board's various sites and attend the many events held throughout the year. Through enlightening ourselves about the cultural richness of Toronto's past, we can further appreciate the contribution made by all Torontonians through interaction with each other making Toronto a more cosmopolitan and world renowned city.

Canadian speaks in Germany on multiculturalism

Professor Klaus Bongart, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, was invited to deliver a lecture at the University of Mannheim, West Germany, during the latter part of October, 1981. The following article is a condensed version of his lecture, entitled, "The Canadian Government Policy on Multiculturalism". The article is translated from the original German and is being presented in two parts, the second of which will appear in the subsequent issue.

When one speaks of the Canadian government's policy on multiculturalism, one must realize that there exists in Canada a multicultural programme of the Federal Government in Ottawa and a number of multicultural programmes of various provincial governments. In this lecture, I shall deal mainly with the federal programme, through not neglecting the provincial ones.

A few weeks ago, on October 8, 1981, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the announcement made by Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau in the House of Commons in Ottawa stating the official government policy on multiculturalism. It seems to be appropriate at this time to review the most important points made by the Prime Minister at that time.

He reminded the members of Parliament and the whole nation that the government's action was triggered by the ideas expressed in the 4th volume of the Report of the ROYAL COMMISSION ON BI-LINGUALISM AND BI-CULTURALISM. The mandate of this Commission was to investigate the relationship between the two so-called "founding nations", the French and the British. During the hearings and deliberations it became evident to the commissioners that there was another and rather substantial group, the so-called "third group", consisting of many other ethnic groups that had settled in Canada and found a new home here. Almost as an afterthought, the original mandate of the B & B Commission was extended and its findings concerning the "other groups", including its recommendations to the government, were published in the fourth volume of its final report.

As a result of their findings and their recommendations, the Prime Minister stated that it would be impossible in the future for any government to adopt a three-level cultural policy, that is to say, one for Canadians of British or French descent, one for the native peoples, and a third for the rest of the Canadians. He went on to say that although there can only be two official languages in Canada, French and English, there can be no official culture in this country in a bilingual framework. No one culture can have predominance over the others.

And ultimately, the Prime Minister stated, national unity can only be achieved if all individuals and all cultural groups within the nation are deeply convinced that their rights are protected and equal to all others. Only then is it possible to respect the identity and aspirations of the other groups, and only then is it possible to share one's own ideas and values with other Canadians. And that, the Prime Minister stated, is the most important reason for the government's official policy on multiculturalism.

At the end of his announcement, Mr. Trudeau declared the willingness of the federal government to co-operate with each one of the ten

provincial governments in order to implement measures that are exclusively the prerogative of the provinces, i.e., education. In conclusion, he reiterated his conviction that an official multicultural government policy in a bilingual framework would guarantee each citizen's individual freedom and enable him to share his unique cultural heritage with the rest of his countrymen. The achievement of this guarantee, however, must not be left to co-incidence. All of us must be willing to fight for this freedom of action for individuals and for whole groups. This is especially true for any government, be it on the federal or the provincial level.

At this point, it is advisable to deal briefly with those events in Canadian history that directly or indirectly led to the above statements in our own time.

To be noted is the fact that the development of Canada to nationhood is based to a great extent on the competition between French and British settlers and fur traders.

The keen competition between the British and French settlers and fur traders led to many military engagements of the two colonial powers during the 17th and 18th centuries. This conflict was finally resolved during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). In 1759, on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, the French troops lost a decisive battle. Quebec City fell into the hands of the victorious British Army, and a year later Montreal suffered the same fate.

The Peace Treaty of Paris of 1763 sealed the fate of New France. The British government took over complete responsibility for the colony.

This brings us to an important juncture for our topic. Prime Minister Trudeau's announcement 200 years later that Canada is a bilingual but multicultural nation, had its roots in the military and political situation before and after 1763. On one hand, this situation was marked by the French military defeat, and on the other hand by the steadily increasing demands of the inhabitants of the 13 British colonies along the Atlantic coast for independence, demands that 13 years after the Treaty of Paris, on July 4, 1776, led to the Declaration of Independence.

During the intervening years, agents of the 13 colonies had tried—unsuccessfully—to persuade the recently defeated French to join forces with them and to end the British presence in the New World. The British government in London clearly recognized the danger. Although it could not and did not promise political independence, it did promise in return for strict neutrality, religious, linguistic, and cultural independence. The French colonists promised to stay neutral and the British government honoured its promise up to the present day. Bilingualism in Canada had been established.

The development towards multiculturalism quickened considerably during the 19th and 20th centuries. In the latter part of the 19th century the legal foundation for the governing of the new Dominion of Canada, including the regulations dealing with immigration, was the BNA-Act, the British North America Act of 1867. At that time, the total population of the country was approximately 3-1/2 million people. Of this number, only 8% or approximately 280,000, were of neither French or British extraction, belonging to the so-called third group.

This situation did not change much during the next two decades, mainly because of the great economic attraction the United States of America exerted on many potential immigrants.

However, at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century there was a marked change. Its main cause was the liberal new immigration policy of the first French-Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It brought many farm workers not to Quebec but mainly to the Western provinces. Between 1896 and 1914, three million immigrants crossed the Canadian border, many of them coming from Eastern Europe. Between 1901 and 1911, the total population of the country increased by 43%, the proportion of immigrants being 22%.

In the year 1911, the proportion of the third Group (people of neither French or British extraction in the total population was 34% in Manitoba, 40% in Saskatchewan, and 33% in Alberta.

To be continued

Council Members in the news

Chris Antoniou, elected on March 28, 1982 as the President of the Greek Community of Metropolitan Toronto, Incorporated.

Richard Cumbo appointed member of the Advisory Committee of the Toronto Historical Board's Community Relations Programme. The appointment is effective April 1982.

Ernie Checkeris, representing the Sudbury Board of Education was elected second Vice-Chairman of the Ontario School Trustees' Council, and elected President of the Canadian School Trustee Association in June 1982.

Mr. Jay Hong, appointed to the Police Complaints Board. Appointments to this 8-member civilian board are made by the Attorney General on the recommendation of the Metro Toronto Government.

Professor Keith McLeod appointed Chairman of the newly formed Canadian Council for Multicultural and Intercultural Education at a meeting in Winnipeg Manitoba.

20th Anniversary of the Ontario Human Rights Code

June 14th through June 18th, 1982 was designated as Ontario Human Rights Week. Special activities and publications were planned to commemorate this Anniversary by the Human Rights Commission.

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multiviews

MAY 1983 volume 2 / Number 2 Supplement

Ethnocultural Services in Metropolitan Toronto

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship Committee on Social Development has been examining the situation re access of Ontario ethnocultural groups to community services. One of the problems identified by the Committee, has been the lack of information about the many services and public information centers available in Ontario.

As a service to the community, the Advisory Council has agreed

to publish on behalf of the Community Information Centre of Metropolitan Toronto a list of organizations in Metro Toronto. This list does not represent a full list of services available, but is an introduction to the range of services available to the various groups.

Preliminary research was completed by students hired under the federal Summer Canada Student Employment Program, 1982.



FEDERAL

EMPLOYMENT DIVISION, CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

Reception for immigrant and landed refugees, with counselling, placement and settlement services available at every local Canada Employment Centre; see Bell Telephone Directory Blue Pages for Employment Centres; in Central Toronto all services are at the Immigrant Settlement office, 180 Wellington St. W., 369-3841; have capability in most major languages.

Immigrant workers who are unable to obtain employment in their skill due to lack of English may be eligible for English as a Second Language training under the National Institutional Training Program.

PROVINCIAL

ONTARIO WELCOME HOUSE, MINISTRY OF CITIZENSHIP AND CULTURE (ONTARIO)

454 University Ave., Toronto M5G 1R6
965-3021

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

English as a Second Language (ESL) School: for landed immigrants (including refugees) in Canada less than 3 years; also nursery service for children 2 months to 5 years while parent is studying English.

Settlement Services Section

Multilingual counsellors provide initial information and guidance about housing, employment, schools, health care, recreational facilities, government and community services; general orientation; form filling e.g. Family Allowance, Ontario Health Insurance Plan; provide service in Arabic, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, and Vietnamese (interpreters for other languages).

TRANSLATION BUREAU, MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES (ONTARIO)

Multilingual Section:
454 University Ave., 4th Fl.,
Toronto M7A 2R9

965-1458

Mon.-Fri. 9-4:30

Provides free translation for landed immigrants who need official documents (e.g. education, trade, marriage, birth certificates) translated into English in order to find work or pursue their education and training in Ontario; must provide proof of landed immigrant status; can deal with more than 80 languages.

EVALUATION SERVICES,
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
SYSTEMS BRANCH (ONTARIO),
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Mowat Block, 900 Bay St., 18th Fl.,
Toronto M7A 1L2
965-1356

Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4:45

Evaluation of educational documents for comparative Ontario standing in secondary school.

OUTREACH PROGRAM, WOMEN'S BUREAU

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (ONTARIO)
400 University Ave., 15th Fl.,
Toronto M7A 1T7

965-1537

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Inform low-income, immigrant and native women of their rights in society; identify problems and work towards solutions; foster services designed to meet their special needs; consultation services for agencies (public or private) involved in occupational counselling; advisory service to business and industry on affirmative action programs to aid them in establishing equal opportunity programs in their organizations.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The language and cultural capabilities of social service agencies in Metro Toronto vary greatly. Many agencies, government offices, hospitals etc. have a policy of having language personnel on staff to serve the non-English-speaking community.

Listed below are agencies which provide service to several ethnocultural groups in Metro. These are divided into the following areas of service:

Employment
Handicapped
Health
Immigrant Services
Information and Legal Services
Services for Immigrant Women

EMPLOYMENT

COSTI-IAS IMMIGRANT SERVICES

Stella Maris Catholic School
31 Ascot Ave., Toronto M6E 1E6
652-1033

Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4:30

Service provided to immigrants from all countries in Chinese, English, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish; education training, citizenship orientation, family and general counselling, and rehabilitation at various centres; assist agencies and community organizations to better understand the immigrant clients they serve.

Services:

CYCLE (Centre for Youth
Counselling Leading to Employment)
1692 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto
782-1155

Employment counselling,
placement in industry, and referral to training programs for
employment-disadvantaged young
adults under 25.

Education Centre
70 D'Arcy St., Toronto
977-7991

North York Centre
108 Spensvalley Dr., North York
745-6363

Also provides special programs for
immigrant women - support groups
for Italian, Spanish and East Indian
women, employment orientation,
sewing and crafts.

Rehabilitation Centre
76 Orfus Rd., Toronto
789-7925

Rehabilitation counselling, work
assessment, retraining (cabinet
making, furniture finishing, general
woodworking, product assembly,
industrial sewing) and job placement
for injured workers.

Wallace-Emerson Centre
1260 Dufferin St., Toronto
534-8437

Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4:30

Also runs Portuguese Community
Development program which
provides support to families with
mentally retarded children.

INJURED WORKERS' CONSULTANTS

717 Pape Ave., Ste. 300,
Toronto M4K 3S9
461-2411

Mon., Tu., Thu., Fri. 9-4:30; Sat. 9-1

Advice, assistance and representation
for injured workers in their claims with
the Workmen's Compensation Board of
Ontario; English, Greek, Italian and
Spanish spoken.

HANDICAPPED

ETHNIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED

845 St. Clair Ave. W., Ste. 304,
Toronto M6C 1C3
654-7322

Mon.-Fri. 9-4:30

Information and referral for non-
English speaking parents of
handicapped children (mentally
retarded, physically handicapped,
emotionally disturbed); advocacy;
English and Italian spoken (interpreters
for Greek, Portuguese, Spanish).

HEALTH

CENTRAL HOSPITAL

333 Sherbourne St., Toronto M5A 2S5
964-4111

Active treatment hospital for the
general community with emphasis on
those who do not speak English;
language aid - patient is visited
regularly by person speaking his/her
language; staff speak 35-40 languages
and dialects.

WEST CENTRAL COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Administration:

64 Augusta Ave., Toronto M5T 2L1
364-4107

Hours vary

General health care and community
education for those in the area Yonge
St. to Dufferin St., and Lakeshore to
Davenport Rd., through 2 branches;
dental services in Alexandra Park;
English, Portuguese and Spanish
spoken.

Niagara Neighbourhood Community
Health Centre

289 Niagara St., Toronto
363-2021

Alexandra Park Community Health
Centre

64 Augusta Ave., Toronto
364-4107

HONG FOOK MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
58 Cecil St., 2nd Fl.,
Toronto M5T 1N6
Chinese, English 595-1103
English, French, Vietnamese 595-1355

Assess individual needs and refer to appropriate agency; consultation and referral to treatment centres, psychiatric hospitals, public health, etc.; consultation to community organizations serving these communities regarding mental health issues; Chinese, English, French and Vietnamese spoken.

TRANSCULTURAL CLINIC.
TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL
399 Bathurst St., Toronto M5T 2S8
368-2581

Provides psychiatric treatment for immigrants.

IMMIGRANT SERVICES

OUR LADY'S MULTICULTURAL CENTRE

11 Earl St., Toronto M4Y 1M4
926-0868
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Settlement and adaptation services; information and referral, translation, interpreting, escort, counselling; social and cultural activities; English, Filipino and Spanish spoken - interpreters for Chinese and Polish.

RAWLINSON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Rawlinson Community School
231 Glenholme Ave., Toronto M6E 3C7
651-4561
Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4:30

Visit new families in the Rawlinson Community School area; immigrant settlement services; multicultural social activities for families; after-school and evening program for children and teens; ethnic groups primarily served - Greek, Italian, Portuguese, West Indian.

ST. BONIFACE'S MULTICULTURAL CENTRE

21 Markanna Dr.,
Scarborough M1M 2H9
261-7251

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Settlement and adaptation services; information and referral, translation, interpreting, escort, counselling; social and cultural activities; English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish spoken.

ST. PETER'S IMMIGRANT CENTRE
661 Markham St., Toronto M6G 2M1
531-9901, 531-9902

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Information and referral, counselling, interpreting and translating, orientation,

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Executive Editor: Orest Kowalsky

Members: Mr. Julius Hayman
Ms. Madeline Ziniak
Mr. Richard Cumbo

help filling out forms, escort; social, educational, recreational groups; English, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish spoken.

**THE SALVATION ARMY
NEW CANADIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE**

789 Dovercourt Rd.,

Toronto M6H 2X6

531-2845

Mon. 1-4, Wed. & Fri. 9-12 noon

Counselling, material aid, drop-in for help with immigrant problems for Portuguese, Spanish and Italians; material aid available Mon., Wed., and Fri. by appointment; friendship meetings; films; Portuguese and Spanish church services.

**WEST END CENTRE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN
ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO**

931 College St., Toronto M6H 1A1
536-1166

Reception, information and referral for Portuguese and Korean people.

INFORMATION AND LEGAL SERVICES

BLOOR INFORMATION AND LEGAL SERVICES

835 Bloor St. W., Toronto M6G 1M1
531-4613, 531-7376
Mon.-Thu. 10-12, 1-5; Fri. 1-5

Community information and referral; interpret/translate documents; form filling; income tax clinic; supportive counselling/ problem solving; co-sponsor local Letter Carrier's Alert program; act on behalf of clients who have a communication problem; community legal clinic; English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish spoken.

CENTRAL TORONTO COMMUNITY LEGAL CLINIC

364 Bathurst St., Toronto M5T 2S6
363-0304

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Free legal services to low income residents; advice, court representation, community legal education; deal primarily with landlord/tenant, family court, unemployment insurance, pensions, workmen's compensation, immigration, employment (not labour relations), Small Claims Court, welfare/family benefits, human rights; appointments Mon., Wed. 2-5; Tu., Thu., 4-7; English, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish spoken.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

34 King St. E., 3rd Fl.,

Toronto M5C 1E5

863-0505

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

24-hour emergency telephone service

Information, guidance and referral in English only to all community services; information also available about consulates, ethnic organizations, free interpreter services, etc.; English, French, Italian, Spanish and Vietnamese spoken during office hours; publish the **Directory of Community Services in Metropolitan Toronto** and other publications about specific

services - day care, nursing homes etc.

Referral to other community information centres in Metro Toronto and Ontario.

**PROBLEM CENTRAL
INCORPORATED**

46 Highview Cres., Toronto M6H 2Y2
656-1252

Mon.-Fri. 10-4

Problem information service, interpreting and translating in any language; legal aid clinic; English, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Slavic, Spanish spoken - interpreters for other languages.

**REXDALE COMMUNITY
INFORMATION AND LEGAL
SERVICES**

Shoppers World Albion,

1530 Albion Rd., Rexdale M9V 1B4
741-1553

Mon., Wed., Fri. 9-5; Tu., Thu. 9-9

Community information and referral; assist in filling out forms; day care and babysitting registry; Volunteer Language Resource Bank, interpreting and translating; Letter Carrier's Alert; income tax clinic; citizenship registration; community legal clinic; legal information and advice and legal aid; Police Community Relations and Race Relations; Dutch, English, French, Italian, Spanish and Ukrainian spoken.

Service for Immigrant Women

**IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S CENTRE
INC. (KENSINGTON CLINIC)**

348 College St., Toronto M5T 1S4
924-7161, 964-3426

Mon.-Fri. 10-5

Information, counselling and referral about family planning, birth control, venereal disease, pregnancy, sexuality; free clinic (no OHIP needed) staffed by a women doctor, nurse, and counsellors, appointment necessary; health education presentations; mobile unit - doctor, nurse and counsellors visit factories; Chinese, English, Italian, Laotian, Portuguese, Spanish and Vietnamese spoken.

**IMMIGRANT WOMEN'S JOB
PLACEMENT CENTRE**

720 Spadina Ave., Ste. 105,

Toronto M5S 2T9

922-8017

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Job counselling and placement service; employment workshops; advocacy - unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, welfare; Chinese, English, Italian, Spanish, and Vietnamese spoken.

**LIFE SKILLS ORIENTATION
GROUP PROGRAMS FOR
IMMIGRANT WOMEN (YWCA)**

Mail: 80 Woodlawn Ave. E.,
Toronto M4T 1C1

961-8100

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Run four life skills orientation programs across Metro; provide information, lectures, discussion on topics of importance to immigrant women (e.g. adaptation to Canadian life), recreation, crafts, social interaction, opportunity to practice English.

**REXDALE WOMEN'S CENTRE,
INC**

Shoppers World Albion,
1530 Albion Rd., Ste. 208,
Rexdale M9V 1B4
741-0478

Mon.-Fri. 9:30-11:30, 1-4:30

Orientation programs for West Indian, Spanish, Italian and multi-ethnic groups of immigrant women - child care provided; Making Changes - job search skills course with child care provided; information and referral for assaulted women; community education; no fees; English, Italian and Spanish spoken.

**RIVERDALE IMMIGRANT
WOMEN'S CENTRE**

1306 Gerrard St. E.,

Toronto M4L 1Y9

465-4778

Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Counselling in any area (e.g. battered women, labour, employment); help in filling out forms; interpreting and translating; informal English conversation classes to assist immigrant women in their job search; referral; Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin), English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Punjabi spoken.

**WOMEN'S COUNSELLING,
REFERRAL AND EDUCATION
CENTRE**

348 College St., Toronto M5T 1S4
924-0766

Mon.-Fri. 1-4

Telephone referral to screened therapists and counsellors (including those who speak 14 languages other than English), alternative mental health resources (e.g. self help groups) and community resources (e.g. legal clinics, shelters) sensitive to women's needs; individual and group referral session offer immediate emotional support, education on therapy and alternatives to therapy, assistance in making choices, and referral to 3 or 4 screened therapists or resources (fee on a sliding scale); publish **Choosing a Therapist**, and 2 supplements listing resources for low income and immigrant women.

**WORKING SKILLS CENTRE OF
ONTARIO**

299 Queen St. E., Ste. 503,
Toronto M5V 1Z9

593-4236

Mon.-Fri. 8:30-4:30

Employment skills, English Language and life skills training program for Portuguese and Latin American immigrant women; six-month program trains women mostly as mail room clerks and mail machine operators; waiting list.

**WORKING WOMEN COMMUNITY
CENTRE - SERVING IMMIGRANT
WOMEN**

1072A Bloor St. W.,

Toronto M6H 1M6

532-2824

Mon.-Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-2

Settlement Services - information and referral, orientation, interpreting, translating, escorting, supportive counselling, assistance in completing forms, vocational counselling,

advocacy; Clothes Box - secondhand clothing for women, men and children; resource library on immigrant women; bilingual English as a Second Language classes for Spanish-speaking people in the Regent Park and Jane/Finch areas, and for Portuguese-speaking women in the Bloor-Dufferin area. (free child care).
Modistas Unidas Workshop
688 Richmond St. W.
365-1825
Dressmaking by Portuguese women.

The following organizations provide service to a specific ethnocultural group. These are listed under the specific language/cultural group served.

ARAB

ARAB COMMUNITY CENTRE OF TORONTO
5298 Dundas St. W.,
Islington M9B 1B2
231-7746
Mon.-Fri. 9-6
Information and referral, housing, legal assistance, translating and interpreting for immigrants of Arab origin; meeting place for social, cultural, recreational, and educational activities; newsletter.

ARMENIAN

ARMENIAN COMMUNITY CENTRE
45 Hallcrown Pl.,
Willowdale M2J 4Y4
491-2900
Mon.-Fri. 10-6
Sponsors Armenian General Sports Union, Armenian Youth Organization, Hamazkain Cultural Assoc., Armenian Senior Citizens Assoc., Armenian Relief Society - educational and social services (counselling, aid, orientation for new immigrants, escort, visiting sick and lonely); nominal fees.
ARMENIAN GENERAL BENEVOLENT UNION INC.,
TORONTO CHAPTER
30 Progress Crt.,
Scarborough M1G 3T5
431-2428
Mon.-Fri. 10-6
Social and cultural events at Alex Manoogian Cultural Centre; financial assistance to Armenian-Canadian students; aid to newcomers - teaching English, finding work, housing, etc.; membership fees.

BLACK

JAMAICAN CANADIAN ASSOCIATION
2400 Dufferin St., 2nd Fl., Toronto
Mail: Box 532, Postal Station "A",
Toronto M5W 9Z9
789-0623
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Educational, vocational, immigration, employment counselling; family orientation and adjustment; housing, information and assistance for migrants from U.S. and Canada, and immigrants from the Caribbean, Africa, Latin America.

HOME SERVICE ASSOCIATION (EDUCATION)
941 Bathurst St., Toronto M5R 3G4
533-6291
Mon.-Sat. 10-6
Remedial educational programs operate year-round, can be joined at any time; English programs for students, functionally-illiterate adults, immigrants, newcomers; primarily Black clientele; teachers from variety of cultural backgrounds.
UNIVERSAL AFRICAN IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION INC.
184 Vaughan Rd., Toronto M6C 2M3
656-8401
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Meeting place for Black groups; immigrant settlement and adjustment - information and referral, counselling; cultural, educational and social activities; advocacy; prison visitation; volunteers welcome; individual and family memberships.

BLACK WOMEN'S SUPPORT GROUP
c/o Canadian Mental Health Association,
Metropolitan Toronto Branch
801 Eglinton Ave. W., Ste. 301,
Toronto M5N 1E3
789-7957
Mon.-Fri. 8:30-5
Social and emotional support provided to Black men and women experiencing serious mental health problems (depression, isolation, problems relating to being a minority group); one-to-one counselling or group sessions; medical, agency or self-referral is followed by an assessment interview.

CAMBODIAN

CANADIAN CAMBODIAN ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
8 York St., 2nd Fl.,
Toronto M5J 1R2
366-6156
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Information and referral; escort; orientation; translation and interpreting; advocacy; supportive counselling; form filling; newsletter.

CHINESE

CHINESE INTERPRETER AND INFORMATION SERVICES
58 Cecil St., Toronto M5T 1N6
598-2022
Mon.-Thu. 9-6, Fri. 9-4
Interpreting, information and referral, supportive counselling, escort, advocacy, income tax clinic; English as a Second Language bilingual classes (Cantonese/English) for landed immigrants; women's group for immigrants - child care provided; Parents and Kids Program to facilitate better parent/child relationships; workers' group for Chinese-speaking restaurant and garment factory workers to teach labour rights and functional English skills; community outreach;

Cantonese, Mandarin and Toishonese spoken.
Branch: 11A Glenwatford Dr., Unit 6A, Scarborough - 292-7510
CHINESE OUTREACH PROGRAM, MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL
600 University Ave.,
Toronto M5G 1X5
596-3914
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Social worker and interpreter help Chinese-speaking patients use hospital services; individual, couple and family counselling; provision of Chinese meals-on-wheels for inpatients; referral to community resources. Phone for information and appointments
MON SHEONG HOME FOR THE AGED
36 D'Arcy St., Toronto M5T 1J7
977-3762
Home primarily for Chinese men and women 65 and over, in good health, Capacity 65.
TORONTO CHINESE COMMUNITY SERVICES ASSOCIATION
70 D'Arcy St., 2nd Fl.,
Toronto M5T 1K1
977-4026; 977-3689
Mon.-Thu. 8:30-7, Fri. 8:30-4:30
Counselling, escort, information and referral, job placement, house finding, interpreting, translation; English, citizenship and orientation classes; recreational activities; 7 Chinese dialects as well as French, Vietnamese and English spoken.

Three community centres in Toronto which provide programs for the Chinese-speaking community are:
ST. STEPHEN'S COMMUNITY HOUSE
91 Bellevue Ave., Toronto M5T 2N8
925-2103
WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE
835 Queen St. E., Toronto
M4M 1H9
469-5211
Includes Chinese Elderly Persons' Centre
UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT RECREATION CENTRE
23 Grange Rd., Toronto M5T 1C3
598-3444
Includes special legal clinic primarily for Chinese, Wed. 6-8; phone for appointment.

CROATIAN
CROATIAN SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, BRANCH ONE: S. RADICH CLUB
19 Hook Ave., Toronto M6B 1T3
767-7846
Hours irregular
Orientation for newcomers; social and cultural activities; help for needy Croats; newspaper twice a month.

CZECHOSLOVAK

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
Mail: c/o 740 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto M5S 2J2
925-0557
Mon.-Fri. 10-5
Information and referral for

Canadians for Czech and Slovak origin by letter and telephone.

EAST INDIAN

INDIAN IMMIGRANT AID SERVICES
1814A Eglinton Ave. E., Ste. 207,
Scarborough M1L 2L1
288-1616
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Immigrant settlement, adaptation, and information to newcomers from India; Pakistan, Sri Lanka, East Africa, etc.; information and referral; short-term crisis intervention in family problems; groups for single mothers and widows; Globe Rangers youth group, Gray Tigers seniors' club; community education; newsletter; English, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu spoken - interpreters for Bengali, Marathi

ESTONIAN

ESTONIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
958 Broadview Ave.,
Toronto M4K 2R6
461-1344
Mon., Thu. 10-9; Tu., Wed., Fri. 10-4
Service group which undertakes housing projects; operates Ehatare Home for the Aged; counselling, referral and financial support for Estonian seniors.
EHATARE HOME FOR THE AGED
40 Old Kingston Rd.,
Scarborough M1E 3J5
284-0828 9
Home primarily for Estonian men and women 65 and over in normal good health; capacity 100.
EESTI KODU INC.
50 Old Kingston Rd.,
Scarborough M1E 4Y1
281-1792
Tu., Wed., Thu. 9-12
A two-building, 134 suite condominium co-operative housing project for Estonian seniors.

FILIPINO

KABABAYAN COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTRE, INC.
1475 Queen St. W., Toronto M6R 1A1
532-3888, 965-5596
Mon.-Fri. 10-5:30
Orientation; information and referral; completing forms; translation; escort; supportive counselling; tutoring Filipino to English and English to Filipino; recreation for children and seniors.
SILAYAN FILIPINO COMMUNITY CENTRE
168 Carlton St., Toronto M5A 2K4
922-3977
Tu.-Fri. 1-5
Community centre; drop-in and social service agency; referral for accommodation, employment and education problems.

FINNISH

FINNISH SOCIAL COUNSELLING
SERVICE OF TORONTO INC
191 Eglinton Ave. E., Ste. 204
Toronto M4P 1K1
482-8611
Mon. 9-12, Thu. 12-7

Information and assistance in locating
services for all ages, counselling,
interpreting, escort, filling in forms,
short-term assistance with shopping
banking, errands

FRENCH

CENTRE FRANCOPHONE DE
TORONTO
222 Queen's Quay West,
Toronto M5J 1B5
367-1950
Mon.-Thu. 9-8:30, Fri. 9-5

Centre d'Accueil (Welcome Centre) -
resource and information centre
orientation for newcomers, liaison with
companies, government, agencies;
French and English classes; cultural
and social activities; space available for
francophone organizations

GREEK

GREEK COMMUNITY SOCIAL
SERVICES CENTRE
717 Pape Ave., Ste. 204,
Toronto M4K 3S9
469-1155
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Information and referral; interpreting
and translation of documents; family
and individual counselling; citizenship
classes; women's group

GRENADIAN

THE GRENADA ASSOCIATION
(TORONTO)
Mail: c/o 80 Rayside Dr.,
Etobicoke M9C 1T1
622-4978

Aid to newcomers; referral;
Grenadian cultural and social functions;
multicultural activities

HUNGARIAN

CANADIAN HUNGARIAN
FEDERATION
c/o 840 St. Clair Ave. W.,
Toronto M6C 1G1

Messages taken by Hungarian
Canadian Cultural Centre 654-4926
Mon.-Fri. 9-5. Coordinating
organization for Hungarian
associations; referral for social service;
English, French, German and
Hungarian spoken

VILLA OTTHON
568 Birchmount Rd.,
Scarborough
925-5111

Non-profit apartment housing for low
to moderate income persons; subsidy
available to Hungarian and other ethnic
groups if single parents, elderly, or
families

INDO-CHINESE

INDO-CHINESE REFUGEES RELIEF
TRUST FUND
58 Cecil St., Toronto M5T 1N6
598-4962
Mon.-Fri. 9-12, 1-5

English as a Second language
programs for immigrants (primarily
Chinese); citizenship classes; special
referrals for refugees to dental clinics;
sponsors Lantana Co-op Housing;
operates Lotus Co-op Housing Project.
Cantonese and English spoken; referral
to other Chinese organizations

OPERATION LIFELINE

8 York St., 2nd Fl., Toronto M5J 1R2
TAS 363-0211
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Service by appointment only;
information and advice on sponsorship,
settlement services; employment
service; emergency back-up assistance
for sponsors; student counselling
service and financial assistance; dental
program for refugee children under 14
years; service provided in English;
answering service takes messages and
makes appointments

IRISH

IRISH CANADIAN AID AND
CULTURAL SOCIETY
OF TORONTO
1650 Dupont St., Toronto M6P 3T2
762-2858

Hours irregular

Practical aid - information and
referral, employment, temporary
accommodation, assistance in
emergencies; cultural and social
activities, teach Gaelic; nonsectarian,
nonpolitical; calendar of events
762-3538

ITALIAN

ITALIAN CONSULATE
SOCIAL SERVICE OFFICE
136 Beverley St., Toronto M5T 1Y5
597-1976

Mon., Wed. 9-1 and 2-6;

Tu., Thu., Fri. 9-1

Information and referral; counselling,
interpreting; liaison with public services
and other Italian community agencies

ITALIAN YOUTH LINE
CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES
OF TORONTO
789-1492

Tu., Thu. 3-8 pm; Sat. 1-6 pm

For Italian-Canadian teenagers; free
COLUMBUS CENTRE
901 Lawrence Ave. W.,
Toronto M6A 1C3
789-7011

Mon.-Thu. 9-8:30; Fri. 9-7:30;
Sat., Sun. 9-5:30

Cultural, recreational and sports
complex; membership fee; Special
Children's Program - after school
program, social club, summer day
camp, and weekend recreational
program for developmentally and multi-
handicapped children and teens; Social
Services Program - referral/information
program 789-9115, Italian widows
group, public education seminars (no
fees)

KOREAN

KOREAN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL IN ONTARIO
300 Bloor St. W., Toronto M5S 1W3
925-6261, 922-1299
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Information and referral; counselling; translation and interpreting; escort; legal referral.

KOREAN COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE
720 Spadina Ave., Ste. 406,
Toronto M5S 2T9
925-3259
Mon.-Fri. 11-7

Counselling (mostly by phone); referral; translation; weekly newspaper.

LATVIAN

LATVIAN HOUSE TORONTO LTD.
491 College St., Toronto M6G 1A5
922-2931
Mon.-Fri. 9-9

Meeting place for the Latvian community; cultural events; credit union, bookstore, library, language classes (high school); senior citizens recreational program, counselling, visiting.

LATVIAN CANADIAN CULTURAL CENTRE
4 Credit Union Dr., Toronto M4A 2N8
759-4900
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Lectures, cooking classes, various courses including dance; library resource centre; language classes (elementary school).

MACEDONIAN

CANADIAN MACEDONIAN PLACE
850 O'Connor Dr., East York
755-9231
Mon.-Fri. 9-4

111 unit senior citizens apartment; plan to build a community centre and nursing home.

MACEDONIAN INFORMATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES
76 Overlea Blvd., Toronto M4H 1C5
421-7451
Mon., Tu., Thu., Fri., Sat. 12 noon-8; Sun. 10-2

Information and referral; interpreting, translation of some documents; help with job search; visiting sick and lonely.

NATIVE PEOPLES

ANDUHYAUN
106 Spadina Rd., Toronto M5R 2T8
920-1492

Residence for native Indian girls 16 and over; sponsored by native women; for those attending school, working or needing emergency housing; counselling; cultural activities; capacity 16.

UNION OF ONTARIO INDIANS
27 Queen St. E., Toronto M5C 1R5
366-3527
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Liaison between Indians and various levels of government; guards the interests of Indian people; presents grievances.

PEDAHBUN LODGE INCORPORATED
1330 King St. W., Toronto M6K 1H2
531-0774
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Residential treatment program for native men and women over 16 years old with addiction problems - 3 months; group therapy; individual counselling; recreation, social activities; life skills; addiction education and Alcoholics Anonymous; native cultural awareness.

NATIVE CANADIAN CENTRE OF TORONTO
16 Spadina Rd., Toronto M5R 2S8
964-9087
Mon.-Fri. 8:30-5, Sat.-Sun. 10-5

Counselling services for status and nonstatus native people and Inuit; provide information about services, accommodation; native children's programs; adult recreation program, coffee houses, language classes; meeting place for other organizations; services provided by other agencies - Native Diabetes Project, Craft Shop; Cree, English and Ojibway spoken.

COUNCIL FIRE
All Saints Anglican Church
315 Dundas St. E., Toronto M5A 2A2
366-0853
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Information, counselling and referral; focus on cultural/spiritual awareness; social programs, activities, discussion groups; craft and hobby group; weekly nutrition and health classes; monthly dinners; Cree, English and Ojibway spoken.

WIGWAMEN TERRACE
14 Spadina Rd.
104 unit senior citizens apartment which gives priority to Native People.

WIGWAMEN INCORPORATED
2010 Yonge St., Ste. 201,
Toronto M4S 1Z9
481-4451
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Indian non-profit housing corporation which has approximately 135 family housing units throughout Metro for low and moderate income native people.

NATIVE COMMUNITY CRISIS TEAM
TORONTO EAST GENERAL AND ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL INC.
63 Mutual St.
947-9277
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Short-term intervention (up to 10 weeks) for native Canadians in crisis e.g. home, work, alcohol, depression; walk in or phone for appointment; not a drop-in centre; individual and family counselling, referral.

POLISH

POLISH IMMIGRANT AID CENTRE
206 Beverley St., Toronto M5T 1Z3
979-9634
Mon.-Fri. 10-4

Immigrant settlement, adaptation and information to newcomers; assistance with employment, accommodation, filling in forms, escort, translation, interpreting, enrollment in English language classes.

COPERNICUS LODGE
66 Roncesvalles Ave.,
Toronto M6R 3A7
533-4434
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

95 furnished bachelor and one-bedroom senior citizens' apartments; some units subsidized.

WAWELL VILLA INC.
1926 Bloor St. W., Toronto M6P 3K8
766-3633

Boarding home for senior citizens; nursing staff 24 hours daily; doctor visits once a week.

PORTUGUESE

PORTUGUESE FAMILY FOUNDATION
142 Argyle St., Toronto M6J 1P1
533-8425
Mon.-Fri. 9-6

Counselling for parents, children and the disabled; family problem referral programs for all ages; English, French, Portuguese and Spanish spoken.

PORTUGUESE FREE INTERPRETERS
401 College St., Toronto M5T 1S9
924-0074
Mon.-Fri. 9-4:30

Information and counselling for Portuguese-speaking residents; translation and interpretation; escorts; form completion; English and citizenship classes; income tax clinic.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL
159 Bay St., Rm. 520,
Toronto M5J 1J7
360-8260
Mon.-Fri. 9-3:30 except Wed. 9-5

Information and referral; translation of Portuguese documents; assistance to Portuguese schools, clubs - Portuguese culture.

CLEANERS ACTION
ST. CHRISTOPHER HOUSE
761 Queen St. W., Toronto M6J 1G1
366-8993
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Support provided to Portuguese women who constitute the majority of cleaners in Metro Toronto; group education and one-to-one counselling regarding labour, contracts, government laws, and health; translation to aid in understanding these issues; English as a Second Language class; personal counselling in any area; starting a support group for Portuguese battered

women; newsletter.
The following community centre provides programs for the Portuguese-speaking community:
ST. STEPHEN'S COMMUNITY HOUSE
91 Bellevue Ave., Toronto M5T 2N8
925-2103
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

ROMANIAN

CANADIAN ROMANIAN ASSOCIATION
Mail: c/o 1862 Eglinton Ave. W.,
Toronto M6E 2J4
Casual volunteer counselling and aid to Romanians - legal, employment, general; social and cultural events and celebrations; monthly newspaper; contact Dr. Strulovici 789-7309 Mon.-Fri. 9-5.

SPANISH

CENTRE FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES
582A College St., Toronto M6G 1B3
533-8545
Mon.-Wed. 1-8, Thu. 9-5, Fri. 1-4
Reception and settlement services; counselling on housing, continuing education, employment, health and other problems; legal clinic; English and Spanish classes; Spanish-language library.

LATIN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTRE (North York)
9 Milvan Dr., Unit 9,
Weston M9L 1Y9
745-2460, 745-6239
Mon. 9:30-5:30, Tu. 1-4, Wed. 1-8, Thu. 9:30-6

Information and referral; individual and family counselling; translation and interpretation; form-filling; income tax clinic; legal clinic Tu. 3:30-6:30.

ARAUCO HOUSING CO-OP
344 Bloor St. W., Ste. 504,
Toronto M5S 1W8
967-0042
50 unit housing project primarily for Spanish-speaking people.

TRINIDADIAN AND TOBAGONIAN

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
Mail: P.O. Box 1071, Station "P"
Toronto M5S 2J0
Local 555, 967-1212
Mon.-Fri. 9-5
Meet new immigrants; referral to services; financial assistance to the needy; social activities.

UKRAINIAN

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES INC.
2445 Bloor St. W., Toronto M6S 1P7
763-4982
Mon.-Fri. 9-4
Counselling and referral; social programs; interpreter services; English,

Polish, Russian, Slovak and Ukrainian spoken.

CANADIAN UKRAINIAN
IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY
120 Runnymede Rd.,
Toronto M6S 2Y3

767-4595
Mon.-Fri. 9-5, Sat. 9:30-12:30

Immigrant adaptation and settlement services - information and referral, locating employment, accommodation, interpreting, translation; helps with sponsorship

IVAN FRANKO HOMES

767 Royal York Rd.,
Toronto M8Y 2T3
3058 Winston Churchill Blvd.,
Mississauga L5L 3J1
239-7364

Home for the aged primarily for Ukrainian men and women 65 and over, in normal good health; capacity 98 plus 40; also apartment units in Mississauga.

VIETNAMESE

VIETNAMESE ASSOCIATION
TORONTO
8 York St., 2nd Fl., Toronto M5J 1R2
368-4418, 368-1030
Mon.-Fri. 9-5

Counselling, interpretation and translation, documentation, information, orientation for the Vietnamese community; social and cultural events; newsletter, magazine; promote good relations with other community organizations; English, French and Vietnamese spoken.

WEST INDIAN

CARIBBEAN CATHOLIC CENTRE
AND CHAPLAINCY
862 College St., Toronto M6H 1A3
534-1145
Mon.-Fri. 10-6

Information and referral, counselling on immigration, marriage, housing, education, employment and family problems for those of Caribbean background; community centre for West Indians; also West Indian-Toronto Credit Union.

CARIBBEAN OUTREACH
PROGRAMME

Yorkwoods Plaza, 2885 Jane St.,
Ste. 12A, Downsview M3N 2J6
636-8367

Counselling, referral, family life education, supplementary upgrading for people from the Caribbean (not necessarily Black); adult and youth groups; workshops for those of Caribbean background in the Jane-Finch corridor; cross-cultural communication; project of Jamaican Canadian Association.

The Community Information Centre of Metropolitan Toronto celebrated 30 years of service in 1982. The Centre became a full-time information and referral program in 1952 as part of the Social Planning Council. In 1970, it was incorporated as an independent non-profit organization managed by a voluntary board of directors. Major funding is provided by the United Way of Greater Toronto, the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Province of Ontario.

Any information changes, or information on new services should be reported to THE INFORMATION DIVISION, COMMUNITY INFORMATION CENTRE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO, TELEPHONE - 863-1828.



Community
Information
Centre
of Metropolitan Toronto

34 King Street East,
3rd Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1E5
Telephone (416) 863-0505



multiviews

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Chairpersons of Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship Honoured

At the General Meeting of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario held on January 24, 1984, the Association bestowed Honorary Membership in the Ethnic Press Association on the four persons who have chaired the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship over the past decade.

Receiving these Honorary Memberships were Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Advisory Council, and Past Chairmen, Mr. Ernie Checkeris, Dr. George Korey and Mr. Yuri Shymko.

Introducing the four Chairpersons was Julius Hayman, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship who served on the original Council formed in 1973. He paid tribute to the four Chairpersons who headed the Council during the past decade and highlighted their individual and unique contributions to the Advisory Council.

Expressing the deep gratitude that Council members feel towards Mr. Checkeris, Hayman pointed out that, as the first Chairman of the Council, it was his formidable task to weld a diverse group of individuals into a unit which would work together towards a common goal. While the individuals who constituted the original Council were persons of some note in their own ethnic communities, they had at the outset no concrete understanding of what was expected of them. Julius noted that it was Ernie's direction, given tactfully but persuasively, which produced a Council which became a unique collectivity of knowledgeable individuals, committed to the task of helping to mould a Canadianism which would produce a unity, without demanding the sacrifice of diversity. In conclusion, it was pointed out that Ernie's deep interest in the Council continues and that he remained a member until 1983, when he assumed an important position representing

Head Table Guests Left to Right: Mr. Rick Ayoub, Mr. Julius Hayman, Miss Rita Cox, Mr. John Yaremko, Hon. Susan Fish, Dr. Mavis Burke, Mr. Ernie Checkeris, Mrs. Margaret Milne, Mrs. Ruth Corbett, Dr. George Korey, Mrs. Janly Pang, Dr. Orest Rudzik.

Events That Marked the 10th Anniversary of The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship

Council Recognized

On November 25, 1983, in recognition of the 10th Anniversary of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Dr. Mavis Burke and Council members attended a session of the Ontario Legislature where the Hon. William Davis, Premier of Ontario, made a statement in honour of this Council's 10th Anniversary.

The Premier reflected on the importance of the consultative process in which O.A.C.M.C. is involved and has proven to be "essential to

government implementation of the principle of full and equal citizenship for all Ontario people". The Hon. William Davis spoke on the success of the Council in achieving consensus from diversity of culture, race, religion, language and heritage.

Following the legislative session, the Hon. John B. Aird, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, hosted a reception for Council members where they were joined by the Premier and several members of the Provincial Legislature.

Northeastern Ontario on the Ontario Bicentennial Advisory Commission.

The second recipient of the award was Dr. George Korey, second Chairperson of the Advisory Council. Mr. Hayman expressed the view that by the end of Ernie's term of office the direction in which the Council was to go had been established. What was now required was a firm hand, encouraging the members to the effective implementation of their tasks. Mr. Hayman concluded that where Ernie was the Council's philosopher, Dr. Korey was an administrator and in this capacity he served with great distinction. He was able to restrain the ambitions of the Council members within the bounds of what was feasible. He understood not only the broad parameters of the Council's responsibilities but also the limitations to which it must restrict itself. Dr. Korey's chairing of the Council helped to create a well-

disciplined corps of advisors to the government.

Dr. Korey was followed as Chairman by Yuri Shymko. In introducing the Council's third Chairman, Mr. Hayman observed that Yuri injected an increasing warmth, a deepening personal involvement, into the activities of the Council. Like Ernie Checkeris he is a philosopher. He felt — and I am sure feels — in the marrow of his bones the tragedy of his native land, now being subjected to a brutal effort not only to destroy its political independence but also its cultural creativity. Mr. Hayman's view was that this personal involvement made a profound emotional impact upon the members of the Council, whose members had been increased to some 60, so that they might more adequately reflect the new religions, races and cultures which were adding their own specific values to the Canadian mosaic. Hayman, in his

tribute to Yuri Shymko, added his personal appreciation of the many conversations they enjoyed in which they sought, together, a better understanding of a complex but exciting universe.

Mr. Hayman then turned to Dr. Mavis Burke, present Chairperson of the Council. He expressed his deep affection for her. "If there is such an emotion as non-romantic love, I do indeed love Mavis." He pointed out that in many respects Dr. Burke faced a more formidable task than did any of her predecessors. The government had allowed the Council, for the second time in its history, to become dormant, and she faced the task of restoring the Council's continuity. She was required to deal with a rather fractious Council membership who deserved, and expected, recognition of the many years of service they had given their communities. This presented a formidable challenge and required a considerable degree of strength. And there was, too, another direction in which strength was required — the establishment of a relationship with the Government of Ontario which would ensure that the Council's services be recognized and that it be given the resources — financial and supportive — which it required.

Said Mr. Hayman, "Dr. Burke has measured up to her responsibilities with great distinction. She has a mind of her own and she speaks that mind with courage and conviction. But she is open to argument and there is a flexibility in her decisions which blunts the sharp edge of difference. Her judgment is unusually sound, her reasoning unusually cogent, her knowledge unusually profound. If she has won the love of many of us, she has earned the respect of us all."

Following the introductions of the four Chairpersons, Mr. Vladimir Mauko, President of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario, presented each Chairperson with a plaque for their "Contribution to Multiculturalism and Better Citizenship."

Public Forum Held

"Our Multicultural Society: The Next Decade" was the focus of the public forum held by the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship as part of the events marking the 10th Anniversary of the Council.

The eight committees of the O.A.C.M.C.: Cultural Affairs and Heritage — Education and Youth — Media and Communications — Social Development — Citizenship and Intergovernmental Affairs — Human Rights and Race Relations — Immigration and Refugees — Interfaith: each conducted a workshop which examined the work of the Council in these specific areas. The participants, whose attendance was estimated at 200, had an opportunity to examine the work of the Council in the parameters of the committees and were encouraged to contribute suggestions as well as voicing their concerns.

At the end of the afternoon the recorder from each Forum Workshop reported to the plenary on comments made during the sessions, and identifying what participants considered the key issues for the future.

In the field of education, their opinions were that in the area of Heritage languages, the Ontario Government should intervene with school boards not offering the program at present, and that the legislation on heritage languages be modified to include Black Cultural Heritage. The multicultural content of the curriculum needed further enrichment. Professional development for teachers in instructing students from a variety of cultural and racial backgrounds, and in using the multicultural curriculum, appeared essential future directions. The group dealing with education also stressed the crisis in youth unemployment, calling for action for specific disadvantaged groups.

Those participating in the Social Development Workshop mentioned their concerns about the process of government consultation with the community, stating that the government listens, but doesn't act on

advice. Areas requiring action were the hiring of social workers from different ethnic backgrounds, and improvements in translation and interpretation services.

Unemployment was a critical priority. The Media and Communications group felt the media should recognize qualifications gained outside of Canada in their hiring policies, and that fluency in spoken English or French, and not one's accent be taken into account for on-air personnel. Reporters with a minority heritage could cover all activities, not just those of an ethnocultural nature. Participants felt the media had the responsibility to tell good news as well as bad news. The Advisory Council was asked to recommend that the curriculum of journalism schools include ethnocultural components, and to hold training workshops for the ethnocultural communities on how to liaise with the media.

The Cultural Affairs and Heritage group mentioned the difficulties of new immigrants in finding out what cultural and social service agencies exist. A suggestion was made to expand intercultural contacts overseas, with cooperative exchanges with major performing arts groups from all parts of the world.

The Interfaith group commended the Toronto Board of Education for materials developed for teaching instruction in the World Religions program, but commented that such materials could be used widely in the Province and are not.

For example, the Ministry of Education might distribute "Days to Remember" and "Readings and Prayers for use in Toronto Schools" to all parts of Ontario. The group wished to have the subject of world religions addressed at the primary level, and as part of the core curriculum. There was the opinion that a consultation with business and industry leaders should take place to address the faith needs of the various religious communities.

The Citizenship Committee raised the issue of the quality of Citizenship, noting that citizens don't always receive equality of service from governments, and that dual citizenship can be a disadvantage to some. Public education to promote an understanding of multiculturalism, and the new Charter of Rights was needed for all citizens, both native born and newcomers.

The Human Rights and Race Relations group expressed concerns about the school boards' staff at the Principal and Vice-Principal level, identifying the lack of representation of the multicultural community at these levels. The groups were pleased

with the Government of Ontario's new Race Relations policy, but wanted the policy measured and followed up, within Ontario's school boards.

A suggestion came from the group, that the Advisory Council meet with the Press Council on articles that are racist in content. Discussions included using the procedures of the Ontario Human Rights Code to deal with complaints of discrimination in the educational system, particularly the system of streaming of students.

Immigration and Refugees Committee examined the questions; who is the refugee; who is the immigrant; why the immigration process is so slow; what is refugee status, what is landed immigrant status. The process whereby the Advisory Council recommends certain courses of action to the Provincial government which in turn makes suggestions to the Federal government was very slow, and not satisfactory to those participating in the workshop. The Advisory Council was asked to hold consultative workshops with community groups to identify problems which can then be reviewed by the Council's Immigration and Refugees Committee. One concern was the question of illegal immigrants and participants asked Council to help resolve the problem adequately and as quickly as possible.



At the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario's Reception. Left to Right: Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson Advisory Council; Hon. William Davis, Premier of Ontario; Council Member, Mr. Tallis Kronberg; Council Member, Mrs. Mary Amyotte.



Left to Right: His Honour The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario John Aird, Council Member Mr. Richard Cumbo, Council Member Mrs. Margaret Hudak, Council Member Mr. Suwanda Suganarsi.



Members of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship Executive Committee at Public Forum. Left to Right: Mrs. Vara Singh, Mr. George Corn, Mr. Ignacio Tiqui, Mrs. Margaret Milne, Dr. Mavis Burke, Dr. Orest Rudzik, Prof. Keith McLeod, Mr. Richard Cumbo, Mrs. Margaret Hudak, Mr. Rick Avoub.

Council Hosts Reunion Dinner

To highlight the successful series of 10th Anniversary celebrations, the O.A.C.M.C. hosted a reunion dinner at Queen's Park with a sparkling array of past and present Council members and invited guests. Among the many guests were: Mr. John Yaremko, Q.C., Chairman, Commercial Registration Appeal Tribunal; Mr. Ernie Checkeris, Founding Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship; Dr. George Korey, President, Canadian School of Management and a former Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship; Mr. Allan Grossman, Chairman, Criminal Compensation Board; Mrs. Mary Louise Clements, former Vice-Chair, Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship; Mrs. Janly Pang, former Vice-Chair, Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship; Mr. Don Goodwin, Director, Province of Ontario, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Council member Mrs. Tellervo Kahara in national Finnish costume sang "O Canada" and Council member Mrs. Ruth Corbett recited an invocation from the Ojibway.

Chairperson, Dr. Mavis Burke welcomed all to the reunion dinner. "In establishing the Advisory Council in 1973, and by the subsequent introduction of a multicultural policy for the Province, the Government of Ontario responded positively to some of the needs articulated by Ontario's people in the early 1970's. The policy of equality of opportunity and of treatment; of access to Government Services; of facilitating participation in the society; of cultural retention and sharing — these policy components remain as relevant now, as when the policy was updated in 1977", Dr. Burke said.

She further noted "We believe that our province, with its diversity of culture, race, language, religion and heritage must recognize the reality of these dimensions of difference and continue to strive for accommodation".

Council member Miss Rita Cox introduced the keynote speaker, the Honourable, Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture. The Minister noted "All of us here tonight are the living evidence of what has made Ontario great. Look around you — you will find just about all the colours and cultures of the world represented in this room. Yet — more than anything, we represent Ontario — Ontario, whose people have generation after generation opened their doors to newcomers from around the Globe. And come we did — by the hundreds of thousands".

She went on to say "if any single word describes modern Ontario, it's 'Cosmopolitan'. But Ontario is also a 'Community' in the true sense of the word — envied for its living standard, opportunity and the civility of its public life. And it is this civility that has acted and continues to act as a magnet for immigrants from more turbulent societies. This social tranquility is something we should never take for granted..."

The dinner menu was multicultural, included were — Salade Tropicale — Tournedos Rossini — Parisienne Potatoes — Apple Pie with Cheddar.

During the dinner, a musical interlude — courtesy of Mr. Gary Protain — was enjoyed and appreciated by all.

Following the dinner, awards and presentations were made on behalf of the Council by John Yaremko, Q.C., Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Congress in 1971, and Mrs. Margaret Milne, the Council's Vice-Chairman. Those presented were Mr. Ernie Checkeris, the Council's first Chairman, for his years of service to the Council and to Mr. Julius Hayman for his commitment and contribution to the Council and for being the longest serving member of the Council.

A certificate of recognition was presented to Ms. Madeline Ziniak by the Hon. Susan Fish on behalf of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture for her distinguished community service through the mass media in promoting understanding and acceptance among the diverse ethnocultural groups in our society.

Commemorative gifts were presented by Dr. Orest Rudzik, Vice-Chairman of the Council, to Mrs. Janly Pang and Mrs. Mary Louise



Members of the Advisory Council's Media and Communications Committee at Media Reception. Left to Right: Ms. Madeline Ziniak, Mr. Tito Santos, Mrs. Elvira Sanchez de Malicki, Dr. Suwanda Sugunasari, Mrs. Valve Andre, Mr. Richard Cumbo, Mrs. Eva Terp, Mrs. Mollye Nisker, Mr. Vladimr Mauko

Clements, who were past Vice-Chairpersons of the Council.

The reunion dinner joined the past and present members of the O.A.C.M.C. in the salute to the successes of its past 10 years as well as hope for its accomplishments in the realm of Multiculturalism and Citizenship in the next decade.

Council Hosts Media Reception

The 10th Anniversary of the Ontario Advisory Council was officially launched by the Executive Committee and the Media and Communications Committee with a Media Reception held on November 16, 1983 at the Toronto Press Club.

It was a most successful occasion which provided an excellent opportunity for media representatives to meet with the members of the Council Executive and the Media and Communications Committee.

The festive proceedings commenced with remarks from Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Advisory Council. Dr. Burke outlined the significance of the Council's 10th Anniversary and emphasized the need for effective cooperation of the media. "The Council would, of course, welcome coverage of any of the events marking the review of the decade and identifying future directions. This is a short term objective, however," Dr. Burke stated, "as in the long run, the Council is concerned that the media will become more open to all residents of Ontario and will engage in dialogue with those who may look or sound different from the dominant group — but whose hopes and dreams and realities come from the same common humanity."

A lively and active discussion between the media representatives and members of the Executive and Media and Communications Committee followed Dr. Burke's presentation.

Members of the mainstream and ethnic media were able to better familiarize themselves with the mandate and objectives of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. The Media and Communications Committee members had an opportunity to establish personal contact with the electronic and print media representatives and publicize the work of the Council and its 10th Anniversary celebrations.



Left to Right: Dr. Mavis Burke and the Honourable Susan Fish at 10th Anniversary Reunion Dinner.

EDITORIAL BOARD

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Members: Valve Andre
Richard Cumbo
Eva Terp
Madeline Ziniak

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A Social Counselling Service For The Toronto Finnish Community

The following article was written by Mrs. Tellervo Kahara, a prominent member of the Finnish community in Thunder Bay and a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

The Finnish Social Counselling Service of Toronto Inc. is a relatively young organization, but has in its two years of operation more than justified its existence. Incorporated in September 1981 as a charitable organization, the F.S.C.S. began operations in March 1982. In its first year of activity the F.S.C.S. provided a total of 991 services in seventy-one specific categories. Now there are 80 members in the organization, 233 service users with over 80 specific categories of counselling service requested, 32 community volunteers from the Finnish community, and a number of office volunteers, many of whom come from the CNIB. This entire operation has been run on a modest annual income of \$5,000, based mainly on private donations, a lottery and the sale of F.S.C.S. pens. There has been no Government funding.

The idea of a social counselling service for the Toronto Finns originated with Mrs. Meeri Apunen, herself totally blind since 1972. In spite of her severe handicap, Mrs. Apunen graduated over two years ago with an M.A. from York University in Sociology, Psychology and Social Work. During the winter of 1981 she did a preliminary survey among the Finnish people of Toronto to determine the need for a counselling service, and finding that such a need existed, she went ahead to provide the

service. She is now the full time (although unpaid) Executive Director of the organization, working with an Executive of five and a Board of Directors of eleven members. While Mrs. Apunen hurries from one appointment to the next using public transportation, two volunteers take her phone messages and other volunteers look after the correspondence. It is truly amazing how well Mrs. Apunen has adjusted to her blindness, never allowing it to hinder her from meeting with those in need of her help.

In its information brochure the F.S.C.S. specifies its target group of service users as "all individuals and families who are in need of social counselling . . . whether they are self referrals or have been referred . . . through community agencies." The brochure further informs that:

"the nature of our service is to assist persons of all ages who because of language difficulties or other reasons need guidance, counselling, and effective communication to interpret and complete applications for existing community and social services at different levels of government. In liaison with other organizations we provide a comprehensive interpretation of the vast network of available services which often are not known to the people requiring assistance."

The F.S.C.S. then lists the services for which it can provide information and assistance:

Individual family counselling
Education and Recreation
Services to immigrants
and emigrants
Vocational Rehabilitation
Training programs
Family Benefits
Legal Aid

Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged
Homemakers and Visiting Nurses
Occupational speech therapy
R.A.P. (Mental Health)
Protection and Custody of Children
Boarding and Group Homes, Hostels
Public Trustee
Drug Benefits
OHIP
Ontario and Senior Citizens' Housing
Workers' Compensation
Unemployment Insurance
Guaranteed Annual Income and Supplement
Ontario Tax Credits
Old Age Pension; Widow's and Disabled Widow's Pensions
Spouse's Allowance
Obtaining Social Insurance Number
Retirement and Disability Pensions
Day Care
Meals on Wheels, Wheel-Trans.
Red Cross
Y.M.C.A.
Salvation Army
Scott Mission, among others

The F.S.C.S. information ends with the following service description and objectives:

"By training volunteers, mainly from the Finnish community, we provide assistance with moving, transportation, home-care, shopping, banking, and accompanying elderly people and those who cannot travel unattended, to various appointments. The F.S.C.S. also assists the Finnish blind and visually handicapped through group counselling. Also we endeavour to promote mutual understanding, co-operation and goodwill between Finnish-

Canadians and persons of other origins; to assist in their integration into the economic and social life of the community-at-large; to increase their awareness of the laws and customs of Canada."

Services are free, but donations are asked from the service users who are able to contribute.

Considering that there is only one full time volunteer, the Executive Director herself, the amount of service given to the community is truly amazing. Since its inception the need for the services of the Finnish Social Counselling Service of Toronto has steadily grown.

The data sheet on different types of service requests shows individual counselling as the major area of need. Other often requested services are in the areas of family counselling, doctor's appointments, property maintenance, Homes for the Aged, financial counselling, Boarding Homes, legal consultation, housing, emergency hospitals, shopping, and Public Health Nurse. Mrs. Apunen finds that a full time office person would be a necessity. Volunteers like herself who are willing to sacrifice their time to such a great extent are hard to find, however. The F.S.C.S. is now hoping for some Government support, to allow them to keep meeting the needs of the community.

In our materialistically oriented age it is inspiring to hear of an organization like the Finnish Social Counselling Service of Toronto which, sparked by one person's willingness to help, has grown in momentum involving many others and encouraging them to volunteer for the good of their community.

Council Member Reviews Film Home Feeling

A National Film Board Production — 60 minutes

Jennifer Hodge — Director

I saw the first public viewing of the film "Home Feeling" at the Yorkwoods Library in the heart of the "Jane-Finch" area, which was something like watching the film "Exodus" in Jerusalem. The title credits were entirely superfluous; everyone in the audience knew everyone up there on the screen. The soundtrack had to compete with shrieks of joy and recognition from the viewers as their friends and neighbours appeared. It was obvious that we were watching an eagerly awaited epic. It was a gala event and the crowd was in a holiday mood. I had my reservations about the film, but you had to love the audience.

There has been some criticism from the police that the film was unfair to them and unbalanced in its assessment of Police-Community relations. I don't think that it is seriously unbalanced, but Jennifer Hodge does lose her balance on occasion as she tries to walk the tightrope of objectivity.

The film opens with a nighttime scene of a stopped van. The policemen are attempting to ascertain the ownership of the vehicle. They are polite and professional in their demeanor. The black driver on the other hand is bloodminded and

unreasonable (as members of the public are wont to be at times). It was interesting to note that the audience was very vocal in its support of this boor and seemed to enjoy his ranting and raving at the policemen, who were only trying to do their job.

As a matter of fact, we see too much of the police in this film. The police are portrayed as having a far bigger impact on the community than is actually the case. A procession of egregious characters recited a litany of their misadventures at the hands of the local police which is probably not typical of the experience of the average "Jane-Finch" resident. The film does depict a siege mentality which is not reflected in the film by the attitude of young people towards the police. Impromptu camera shots show young blacks in conversation with officers, and they are entirely unintimidated and at ease in postures of easy grace and unconcern.

The narrator, Charmaine Edmead, strives to compare the battleground of Brixton with the environs of "Jane-Finch". Any similarity between the mean streets of Atlantic Ave. and the tidy tranquility of the Grassways is entirely in the eyes of the beholder. I would love to drop one of the beleaguered kids from Brixton into the gleaming facilities of the Driftwood Community Centre for just one day to see his reaction.

The natural anxiety of people to escape public housing is also demonstrated, but even this must be

weighed against the even more desperate plight of those who are trying to gain entry to the paternal clutches of Ontario Housing.

The film does reach heights of cinematography with touching shots of a young lad skillfully keeping a soccer ball in the air with his feet along the corridors of his apartment building, though whether this endeared him to his neighbours is another matter. The audience is also invited to share the ecstasy of a lovely young woman who has just found a job. I would defy any actress to match the pure joy that emanated from this young person, or any director to portray the mood with more conviction. There is a very telling shot of a row of violated mailboxes that bear silent witness to the need for a police presence in the area. Jennifer Hodge tells a good story but she does not tell the whole story. Her work shows enough promise that I would guess that a far better film remained on the cutting room floor.

The showing of the film was indicative of some of the problems that plague the area. The organizers booked the Yorkwoods Library for the showing — it is licensed for 300 persons. Less than a mile away is the Westview High School Auditorium which is licenced and seats 600. On the night of the showing the Yorkwoods Library was dangerously overfilled with 450 people. Not only were many people disappointed, but the film was continually disrupted by others trying

to force their way in through side doors. Five senior police officers were invited and were then seated at front row centre, presumably so their noses could be rubbed in it.

After the film the audience was invited to comment. Without exception they praised the film. Again they were much concerned with the actions of the local police. A gentleman wearing a Marcus Garvey shirt informed that he has travelled widely and that in his opinion the local police were no worse than most police forces and better than some, including the Jamaican Constabulary — he was howled down. The Alderman for Ward 6 related the difficulties that the Italian Community experienced in the past with police and how the problems had been resolved through the years. However, the audience was not about to share their moment with any other group, so he also received short shrift. The speakers seemed to share the film's perception of police and, of course, that perception must be addressed because perception is also a reality, even if it is not a fact.

The film may not improve Police-Community relations but it does provide an insight into the quality of life in "Jane-Finch."

The above article was written by Ed Pearson, a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. Ed served for 30 years with the Metro Police prior to which he worked and lived as a London Metro policeman in the Brixton area, England.

People

The following article was written by Joyce Harris, Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship staff member.

1984 being Bicentennial year for Ontario, I feel it fitting to highlight a few individuals who have chosen Ontario as their home, uprooting their homes, lives and lifestyles of many generations to make a valuable contribution to life in Ontario.

To initiate this series for Multiviews, I have chosen a very interesting and delightful lady, Mrs Charlotte Zuppinger, who was born, brought up and educated in Zurich, Switzerland. She met and married her husband, Walter, there and gave birth to their three children.

Charlotte is a Restorer and Conservationist of Textiles. Her interest for this particular field was nurtured in early childhood. Her mother took her to museums in the area in which they lived and this created a hunger within her to know more about the articles, artifacts, etc., which were displayed in the museums. What caught her interest most were the textiles. As a result, when the time came when she had to make a decision as to what she was going to do with her life, she naturally took to the field of textiles. She studied at the Bern College of Art, specializing in design and embroidery.

After Charlotte married, and while raising their three children, she taught, worked at the museum in Zurich, and researched embroidery of the 17th and 18th Centuries. In 1952 Charlotte moved to Canada. Her husband felt that the opportunities and scope would be greater for himself and the family generally.

They first settled in Mitchell, Ontario, a small town of about 1600 people, near Hamilton. They lived there for 10 years. They later moved to Burlington where her husband, an architect, started his own business, producing building blocks for the building trade. It was a successful business; however, because of health reasons, Walter had to give it up. The family then moved to Toronto where Walter was able to find a less strenuous and pressured job in his field.

However, I was interested to know how the children adjusted to a new life when they first came to Canada. Charlotte told me it was very hard for the children to fit in and understand the difference in culture, etc., and Charlotte said that she herself had experienced periods of homesickness. Whenever the opportunity presented itself, she would visit Switzerland and other parts of Europe, but added "it is always nice to get home again." The children, however, did adjust very well. One son earned his MBA and the other son has his degree in Electrical Engineering. Charlotte's daughter has recently graduated in Business Management and is teaching a course at a university. They are all married and have children of their own and consider themselves to be nothing but Canadian.

Not long after the family arrived in Toronto, Charlotte learned a position was available on the staff of the textile department of the Royal Ontario Museum as a textile technician. Of course, she filled this position very naturally and during her tenure at the ROM, she restored the dress that Queen Mary of England wore to India in 1911. The heavily beaded silk dress and lace train had to be completely dismantled, repaired, relined and reconstructed. Every one of the thousands of tiny beads had to be strung by hand.

The entire job took almost a year. Charlotte said it was one of the most difficult, yet challenging, projects she had ever attempted.

One of the most interesting pieces which Charlotte restored came from the Guelph Museum. It was the 1888 wedding gown of Elizabeth Stone, on whose family farm the University of Guelph now stands. The gown was in great need of repair. It was weighted corded silk with cream coloured lace panel and a padded train. That was also a great challenge. Of course, Charlotte's work at the ROM went far beyond the restoration of historical gowns and costumes.

After 14 years at the ROM, Charlotte had to leave as her husband became ill and she had to care for him at home. As his condition worsened, he had to be hospitalized. People were approaching her regarding restoration of some very ancient pieces and as this demand for her services increased, Charlotte opened a studio at 85 Bloor Street East.

Charlotte has been at her present location now for five years and during this time she has done restoration on many interesting articles. Just to name a few: A Sari and Chinese wedding gown; a Central Ontario Regiment Flag for the Church of the Transfiguration; a Peruvian collection; an Eskimo Wall Hanging for the Art Gallery of Ontario; an Indian Chilcott blanket.

Also, many articles are brought to her for restoration and conserving which originated from all parts of the world, such as wall hangings of many sizes, carpets, samplers, pictures and other pieces of art.

Charlotte is also involved with a related aspect of the art and that is framing. Framing is a very specific skill in itself. For instance, when someone brings in a very old picture or painting they want reframed, much care has to be taken in how it is handled. A very important area is the matting, or backing the picture is put on. The matting must be museum board and not of the regular acidic paper that is normally used. The acid takes the colours out and also deteriorates the paper or material that it is supporting. With the proper matting, the item could last for many years.

Charlotte also lectures around the province on the subject of conservation and restoration of textiles. She has lectured at Embroidery Guild, Rosedale United Church, Fergus County Museum; Gibson House, North York; Oakville Library; Bendale Library in Scarborough; Frame Guild.

All in all, Charlotte loves her work and she stated, "I can't imagine anything more gratifying than to conserve the marvellous fabrics that have evolved through the ages."

Charlotte is also multilingual. Other than Swiss and Swiss dialects, she speaks French, German and Italian. She said that the learning of these languages was part and parcel of the school curriculum which started in the third grade.

It has been very delightful for me to do this article on Charlotte who is indeed a charming Canadian specialist of Swiss heritage, dedicated to her profession. We all wish her great success in her very interesting and unique field of endeavour.

Multicultural Library Services Coordinator Appointed

On February 10, 1984, the Honourable Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture announced the appointment of Marie Foster as the first Provincial Coordinator for Multicultural Library Services.

"Ms. Foster's duties include a review of current multicultural library services and recommendations for new or improved services and consultative assistance to public libraries across Ontario," Ms. Fish said. "She comes to us with a very impressive academic background in Library Science."

The Minister further stated, "It gives me particular pleasure to announce this appointment during Ontario's Bicentennial year. It is indeed fitting that, as we celebrate the wonderful cultural diversity of our province, my Ministry will be assisting local libraries to ensure that library service is available to all residents."

The new position was created as a result of recommendations in a recent public library review task force report on multicultural library services, and its creation received positive support from the public library community.

Multicultural library services provide the public with multilingual materials, materials related to ethnic groups in Canada and services to assist newcomers who are adapting to life in Ontario.

As part of her efforts to touch bases with important multicultural groups in Ontario, Ms. Foster paid a visit to the Council offices to learn more about what the Council does and was very interested in its longstanding initiatives in the library field.



The Advisory Council was represented at the Ontario Blood Donor Clinic at Queen's Park, with the participation of Left to Right: Mr. Ignacio Tiqui, Mrs. Valérie Andre, Mrs. Eva Terp, Dr. Jarnail Singh, Mr. Richard Cumbo and 5 year old Charlene Cumbo. Absent from photograph — Mrs. Elvira Sanchez de Malicki.

Advisory Council Co-Sponsors Peterborough Forum

On Friday, February 24, 1984 at the Peterborough Public Library Auditorium, as part of the 10th Anniversary Celebrations of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, the Advisory Council in co-sponsorship with the Peterborough Community and Race Relations Committee held an evening of "Multicultural Awareness". At that time, local and provincial developments were reviewed. In attendance were approximately 120 persons.

Co-Chairpersons for the evening's proceedings were Mrs. Mary Amyotte, member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship and Ms. Dianne Dalton, Chairperson, Community and Race Relations Committee.

During the evening, Ms. Dalton presented an update on the work of the Community and Race Relations Committee.

Guest speaker was Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. "Multiculturalism is not just the presence and the proximity of racial and cultural diversity, but the way in which the society responds to this diversity. As social policy, multiculturalism has to be founded on the equality of all human beings sharing this space," Dr. Burke said. She further stated, "It is the human rights basis of multiculturalism that provides policy direction, since human rights are the birthright of every person. The human rights foundation of the multicultural concept has been recognized in the formulation of the Ontario Government's multicultural policy in its reference to: Equality of all people; access to government services; participation in the society; cultural retention, and sharing."

Dr. Robert Barker, mayor of

Advisory Council Member Holds Vocal Recital

Mezzosoprano Tellervo Kahara presented a recital of Finnish songs on April 23, 1984 at the Agricola Finnish Lutheran Church in Willowdale. Joining Mrs. Kahara was pianist Dora Alanen.

Mrs. Kahara is from Thunder Bay and is a member of the Advisory Council's Education and Youth Concerns Committee. Included in their programme were works by Sibelius, Kyllikki, Op. 41,

Nocturno Op. 51, No. 3, and Caprice in E minor. Songs by Finnish composers O. Merikants, T. Kuusioto, I. Krohn, A. von Kothern and A. Maasalo, R. Fleming's The Confession Stone (Songs of Mary — cycle of eight songs.) Shumann's Faschingsschwang Op. 26 and Mozart's Exsultate Jubilate.

The recital was well received by an appreciative audience, including Council Chairperson, Dr. Mavis Burke, who presented Mrs. Kahara with a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the Council.

Peterborough thanked Dr. Burke on behalf of the citizens and the Race Relations Committee of Peterborough for her presentation.

The forum concluded with a question and answer session with a panel of representatives from the Community Race Relations Committee, Dr. Burke, Mrs. Amyotte

and Mr. Rick Ayoub, Eastern Ontario representative of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Give and Take

16mm film, colour, 24 minutes
GIVE AND TAKE puts the concept of citizenship into action. Bala, Kathy and Frank meet while taking an adult education course in accounting. Each has a different concern about a similar issue — work; losing it; finding it; changing jobs; career development. The film follows the personal interaction that develops between and among the characters about their shared concerns. In helping each other, Bala, Kathy and Frank learn what community participation is: offering advice and information about accessing community resources; giving mutual support and encouragement; taking pride in the self-confidence that develops from being actively involved.
To borrow *GIVE AND TAKE* please contact:
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture Resource Centre
77 Bloor Street West — 9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9
965-6763

Francophone Library Services in Ontario Improved

Libraries will soon find it easier to select books for their Francophone users as a result of a new publication from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Susan Fish announced on May 11, 1984, at the St. Catharines Public Library.

"We are allocating \$58,000 to publish a quarterly book review of all French books published in Ontario, Quebec, the rest of Canada and in other French-speaking countries" said Ms. Fish. "There is no other publication of its kind in Canada and it will provide guidance in selecting French books for both Francophones and English speaking Ontarians interested in reading French books".

The first issue of the new quarterly is expected to be available in the fall of this year.

This new initiative is but one of several upon which the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture has embarked in the area of French language library

services. A provincial co-ordinator of French-language library services was recently appointed and special efforts have been made to have ministry staff in regions of high Francophone concentration provide bilingual service. An advisory committee on French language library services appointed by the Minister will soon be established to provide advice on the specific library needs of Francophones, building on recommendations in a recent public library review task force report on French language library services. In addition, Wintario grants are helping libraries in all areas of the province purchase French language library materials.

"The Government of Ontario has systematically been developing a broad range of services over the past 15 years," added the Minister. "This is an ongoing process that has met with great success so far. The commitment and the will are there".

Change of Address

As of January 16, 1984 the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship has moved to new premises located at 77 Bloor Street West, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9.
Telephone (416) 965-6889.

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Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship 1984-1985



First Row: Executive Committee — Mr. Vladimir Mauko, Mr. Jason Yee, Mr. Hannu Hassan, Mrs. Ruth Corbett, Dr. Orest Rudzik, Vice-President, Dr. Mavis Burke, President, Mrs. Margaret Milne, Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Amyotte, Mrs. Rita Cox, Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri, Miss Madeline Zimak, Mrs. Vara Singh. **Second Row:** Mr. Morris Melenchenko, Mrs. Deborah De Moraes, Mr. Tito Santos, Mr. August Popp, Mr. Vincent Bucci, Mrs. Mira Gawalewicz, Mr. Richard Cumbo, Mrs. Valve Andre, Mrs. Louise Skrobica, Prof. Philip Alexander, Mrs. Jane Smits, Mrs. Eva Terp, Mrs. Lila Hawkins, Mr. Churchill Piggott, Mrs. Zora Milovanov, Mr. Tiet

Van Nguyen, Mr. Tim Okawa, Mrs. Louise Landriault. **Third Row:** Mrs. Valerie Mah, Mr. Zymunt Zbucki, Mr. Joseph Martinelli, Dr. Kaput Desai, Mr. Benson Osome, Mr. Ego Peter Bertuzzi, Mrs. Mollye Nisker, Mr. Bernard Laberge, Mr. Edwin Pearson, Mr. Sardara Singh Chera, Mr. Nykola Chreptiuk, Mrs. Irene Chu, Mr. Alex Christie, Mrs. Pegi Walden, Mrs. Carolyn Di Cocco, Mr. Steven Cha. **Absent:** Mr. Laurie Edinboro, Dr. Shahida Khan, Ms. Mary Laszlo, Mrs. Elvira Sanchez de Malicki, Mr. George Maroosis, Mr. Raymond Pavlove

Advisory Council holds Orientation Meeting

After coming successfully through the Government's required "sunset review" process, the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship has set out with renewed energy and enthusiasm to carry out its role as an arm's length advisory agency of the Ontario Government.

Members met informally at the Macdonald Block, Queen's Park on Friday, December 7, 1984. More structured orientation sessions took place on the following day.

With so many new members joining the Council for the first time, there were introductions to be made and explanations about the Council and its role. An "Orientation Pas de Deux" partnered new members with members who had been reappointed so that discussions could begin on a personal level. This arrangement helped to get people talking and meeting members from as many ethnocultural groups as there are members.

On Friday evening, the special guest speaker was Canon Borden Purcell, Chairman, Ontario Human Rights

Commission. Canon Purcell set the stage for an understanding of the multicultural concept by his spirited after-dinner appeal for recognition of the freedoms commemorated by International Human Rights Day, December 10th.

The President's inaugural address at the first formal session welcomed all members and invited their active participation in the activities that would be required to fulfill the Council's mandate. Dr. Burke emphasised the three purposes authorized by the new Order-in-Council establishing the agency for the next five years. The objectives are to advise the Government on matters relating to multiculturalism and citizenship within the Ontario government's jurisdiction; to respond to requests from the Government for advice on specific issues; and to undertake to promote the multicultural concept.

A special feature of the orientation meeting, following the overview of past Council activity by Vice-Presidents Maggie Milne and Orest Rudzik, was the provision for regional meetings. Members from the same broad geographic regions were able to meet in small groups and to make preliminary plans for six regional groups. This was designed to initiate the new direction being taken by the Council towards a regional focus.



Council in Session for First Formal Meeting.

The next portion of the orientation was given to sharing information with members about the government's policies and programs on multiculturalism and citizenship.

After introductory remarks by Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Randy Norberg, a team of senior officials from his Multiculturalism and Citizenship Division, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, gave a well-received presentation on the work of the Division. There was an opportunity for informal discussion and relevant materials were provided for reference. Members appreciated

the invitation to maintain an open relationship with the Ministry in the course of the Council's work.

Council members had the opportunity to indicate their individual areas of interest and expertise in contributing to future Council undertakings.

Judging from the positive evaluation of the entire orientation meeting, the program succeeded in accomplishing the purpose it was intended to achieve. The Advisory Council looks forward to meeting the challenges and opportunities of its next decade.

Susan Fish announces New Aid to Multicultural Organizations

For the first time, the Ontario government is offering ongoing operating grants to eligible multicultural organizations.

The Honourable Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, announced in the legislature November 8, 1984, that under this newly created program a total of \$650,000 in grants will be awarded during the balance of this fiscal year. On an annual basis \$1.3 million will be made available which represents an increase of more than 40 per cent in the ministry's grants to multicultural organizations.

"I am delighted to introduce this initiative that so directly responds to the needs identified by Ontario's community agencies," Ms. Fish said

"My ministry has created this program after a careful assessment of the current situation and this new initiative reflects the valuable advice received from community organizations. It will complement the existing programs and help meet the changing needs of multicultural organizations and their clients."

"It has become increasingly difficult for these organizations to serve our multicultural population without some measure of financial stability. This stability is essential if these services are to become an integral part of the community service system."

The Minister explained that the adjustment of immigrants depends on a variety of factors including social,

economic and cultural concerns. There are immigrants in Ontario who have lived here for a number of years, but who have not yet become fully integrated into their community because of inadequate language and life skills.

Ms. Fish also commented on the Federal Government's commitment to encourage immigration that reunites families, noting that: "this group includes a large number of elderly and young people who need long-term support, much of which is provided by organizations that will be assisted under this new grants program."

These organizations will be able to strengthen their administrative base and attract and keep qualified staff.

Community based, incorporated, non-profit organizations with a successful record of at least 3 years of delivering services may be eligible for funding. Multicultural programs and

services delivered by organizations must fall within the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's mandate. Such organizations would include those providing ongoing delivery of settlement services; which are active in the multicultural field and which, through multicultural and multilingual programs assist in the integration of ethnic minorities.

Assistance to organizations will be provided on an annual basis subject to a satisfactory annual review and evaluation by the ministry.

"My ministry is proud of its achievements in the fields of multiculturalism and immigrant settlement," Ms. Fish added. "I know that this very positive step toward further meeting the government's commitment to Ontario's ethnic communities, and to the organizations that serve them, will lead us to an even richer and more stimulating but caring society."

Developing Partnerships

by Kathleen Fraser, Advisory Council (Researcher)

In November, over 900 educators and community representatives from across Canada attended the second of what is becoming a popular series of conferences tailored to meet the needs of those active in the field of multiculturalism and race relations.

The four-day event held at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in Toronto from November 7th to 10th, 1984, was the work of the Canadian Council for Multicultural and Intercultural Education. This is a group of educators from across Canada who, after the first conference in Winnipeg in 1981, came together as a formal organization to further the goals of multiculturalism in Canadian education.

Summing up the conference on November 10th, Randy Norberg, Assistant Deputy Minister, Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture read the closing remarks on behalf of the Deputy Minister, Mr. Bernard Ostry. Mr. Ostry had written of the role of educators in the new field of multiculturalism. "... to be congratulated with special warmth are the educators at all levels who have done so much to organize this conference as a learning experience. Teachers and educators know the realities of our society in a very practical way. They do not have to study demographics to experience our social relationships; if there are strains and conflicts, educators will be the first to sense them. There is a weighty responsibility upon schools, colleges and universities to exemplify the quality of fairness and respect for differences on which a plural society must depend.

The institutions must set the example and the educators who work in it no less so. To this responsibility, Canadian educators and teachers are rising magnificently." The Ostry speech was thoughtful as it reviewed the philosophies of 19th century monocultural nationalist movements and pointed out to us that multiculturalism has little in common with this often rigid tradition.

"The idea that we inelegantly call multiculturalism ... has grown out of our practical needs and our historic commitment to fairness

and liberty. And yet it could hardly have been foreseen from the perspective of any one of our traditions.

This cultural liberty, though akin to religious freedom, has given us an open culture and a ferment of ideas and mental habits from which the dynamic reality of a new kind of society is continuously creating itself."

"The tendency for democracy is to isolate the individual, one man, one vote, singular and equal and undistinguishable before the law. Cultural liberty ends this isolation by allowing the individual to be a person again and, as a person, to have affinities and memberships within groups that are smaller than the whole national society. It allows us to be persons first — then Canadians."

The newly appointed Minister of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable Jack Murta opened the Conference, saying on behalf of the new federal government, "multicultural education remains high on our list of priorities". Mr. Murta outlined a series of future initiatives including implementing recommendations of the Parliamentary Task Force on Visible Minorities and creating a co-ordinated partnership between the federal and provincial governments to increase the effectiveness of multicultural efforts. In this regard he mentioned a federal/provincial consultation on multiculturalism scheduled for 1985.

Your correspondent, who also attended the excellent 1981 Winnipeg Conference, is pleased to report of the 1984 event an enormous surge of optimism and sense of direction in the participants not evident in 1981. Then, those I spoke to were frequently saying, "I'm isolated in my work. What resources can I turn to? What directions should I pursue? We'll never succeed, the task is too big." This time I heard no negativity towards future success, and nationwide, people seemed more experienced, more involved in their own constructive projects on the local scene. This is not to deny the many tasks ahead. However, the Conference seems to be accomplishing its goals to let us know what original work people are doing all over Canada, helping us share ideas, and creating permanent networks of interested people.

The banquet for the conference, held at the Harbour Castle Hilton on Friday, November 9th was a moment

of special pride for the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. At the National Awards ceremony, Council President, Dr. Mavis Burke, received one of several awards given for distinguished service in the field of multicultural education.

Most of the Conference time was devoted to workshops on a variety of themes such as policy directions, curriculum development, classroom strategies, leadership development, educational data. Since I was attending on behalf of the Advisory Council, I mostly chose workshops dealing with policy, and with the role of community. Here are some of the things I learned.

At the first workshop, which was called a theme session, Constantine Passaris, University of New Brunswick, was of the opinion that as a policy, multiculturalism should not be relegated to the "do gooder" area but has a rightful place among strategies of Canadian economic policies.

Tony Johnstone, Ethnic Services, Nova Scotia, Department of Education, outlined seven stages in the process of governments developing policy; and told us of those three stages open for community contributions, namely, the collection of information on an issue, the selection between possible alternative solutions, and the weighing of solutions from a political point of view.

Mr. Randolph Norberg
ADM, Multiculturalism and Citizenship Division, Mr. Norberg assumed the post of Assistant Deputy Minister in July, 1984.

I next went to a workshop, "Setting Your Multicultural Priorities", given by the Winnipeg School Division No. 1. This was a practical exercise in prioritizing for multicultural goal setting for senior administrators and also useful for trustees and community members. I took away copies of the exercise for my own use.

In "The Roles of a Community Multicultural Centre", I heard representatives from the Guelph and Thunder Bay centres tell how they lobby for change in the community and serve an ethnocultural clientele. Conclusion was that they are useful and effective local agencies.

On Friday November 9, I listened to how the Surrey, B.C. School Board and the R.C.M.P. joined forces to deal with mini-race riots within the schools and community, and have created an ongoing two-person partnership in school/community relations. My conclusion — the choice of the officer to represent the R.C.M.P. and the E.S.L. teacher to represent the board was particularly fortuitous, however,

(Cont'd on page 3)



MCC Team
From left: Mr. Fred Boden, Director, Native Community Branch, Ms. Whipple Steinkrauss, Director, Citizenship Development Branch, Mr.

Clive Joakim, Director, Newcomer Services Branch and Mr. Moe Diakowsky, Executive Director, Multiculturalism and Citizenship Division.

Retrospect Ontario 1984

ESTO 84

Estonian reminder to the free world
by *Valve Andre, Council Member,*
(Toronto)

The week-long Estonian World Festival, held in Toronto in July 1984, was the fourth in the series: Toronto 1972, Baltimore 1976, Stockholm 1980 and again in Toronto, 1984.

Such festivals have a long tradition, going back to the first Estonian Song Festival held in Tartu, Estonia, in 1869.

Why then do the free Estonian World Festivals now take place outside Estonia? The key word is "free", for Estonia, one of the three Baltic countries in Northern Europe, is no longer a free state, although having been a respected member of the League of Nations (predecessor to the United Nations).

Having won independence from Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, Estonia was the first country to sign an international treaty with the Soviet Government, whereby Soviet Russia "voluntarily and forever" renounced any claim to Estonian territory.

In the summer of 1940 the Red Army invaded and occupied Estonia. Latvia and Lithuania fell victim to the same treaty violation.

The following year the three Baltic republics fell under Nazi occupation and were re-occupied by Soviet troops and forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1944. Tens of thousands of Estonians fled into exile in Sweden, Germany, Canada, the United States, England and Australia.

Estonians will always long to regain their independence. They are appealing to the free world to promote self-determination for all nations.

Estonia to-day is denied its right to self-determination. It is ironic that at a time when more and more new nations have emerged, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are the only members of the former League of Nations who are not members of the United Nations and are forced to submit to total Colonial rule.

Estonia is the home of a nation whose settlers date back 8,000 years.

The language is similar to Finnish.

They have a rich cultural history with a proud heritage in folklore, literature, art, the performing arts and music. The University of Tartu, founded in 1632, is noted for its pioneers in medicine, astronomy, agriculture and the liberal arts.

The Estonians living in the free world are determined to preserve, develop and enhance their cultural traditions and values.

ESTO 84 in Toronto — Canada does not officially recognize the forcible Soviet annexation of Estonia — was again a splendid example of the free spirit of thousands of Estonians from all parts of the free world who gathered here to celebrate and share their cultural heritage and manifest their never-ending fight to determine their own destiny and regain their rightful place among the free nations of the world.

ESTORAMA, launching ESTO 84, was the formal grand opening ceremony, at Ontario Place, at which the keynote speaker, The Hon. Thomas Wells, Minister of Ontario Intergovernmental Affairs, told the audience that the fact they (Estonians) are enslaved in the Soviet Union, should not deter people from believing that Estonia can be free!

The opening ceremony was followed by a colourful variety program showcasing the performing talents of Estonian artists from around the world.

A myriad of concerts (at Roy Thomson Hall and elsewhere), theatre performances, sports events, conferences, church services, book, art, native craft and historical exhibits (at the Royal Ontario Museum, O'Keefe Centre etc.) followed, costing 1.4 million. The Festival was partly financed by the federal and provincial governments.

ESTO VISION was held at Maple Leaf Gardens. It was one of the highlights of ESTO 84 with over 800 costumed folkdancers and 500 female rhythmic gymnasts.

The SONG FESTIVAL spoke to all in the international language of music.

The massed voices of over 1,000 women, men and children proved to be a delight with selections from the vast repertoire of Estonian choral music.

The all important CEREMONIAL PROCESSION was a parade of colourful folk costumes and national spirit which started at Queen's Park and culminated at a mass rally at City Hall, where the Progressive Conservative leader Brian Mulroney, Ontario Attorney-General Roy McMurtry and other officials greeted the Estonians. Mulroney told the gathering that he supports the Estonians in their struggle for an independent nation.

A special salute under the blue, black and white colours of the Estonian flag, banned in the Soviet Union, was made to all Estonians around the world: "We, who are allowed to speak the truth, will never be silenced!" — A timely reminder to the free world!

ESTO 84, a week of some 200 events, high-spirited festivities, cultural growth and sharing, was an emotional and memorable experience for more than ten thousand Estonians and friends from all over the free world, the 2,000 performers and the ten thousand Estonian Canadians of Toronto.

Memoirs of a Papal Visit

by *Mary Amyotte, Council Member*
(Peterborough)

The Pope arrived in Toronto on a warm September afternoon. Looking back on his visit to Ontario, I was impressed most by the charisma of his presence, the sincerity of his faith, and by the strength and abilities of the diverse Canadian cultures in their hospitality. *John Paul II's* trip to Canada enabled us to meet the Pope but it also presented us with the opportunity to meet fellow Canadians, and to see our land.

All along the route from the airport to downtown Toronto, authentically dressed dancers and musicians of such cultures as Czech, Ukrainian, Slovak, Italian, Polish and a variety of others entertained the crowd while they patiently waited for *John Paul's* arrival. Many of the participants were young and in talking to them, I realized that their love of their cultures was knowledgeable and profound, and their faith in *John Paul*, sincere. Young and old, groups of school children with parents and teachers, and residents of nursing homes and homes for the aged, some in wheelchairs, waited together. Adults raised youngsters on their shoulders and teenagers wheeled senior citizens' wheelchairs to the front of the crowds, while students of St. Joseph's school distributed cold drinks. All of us

shared in the expectancy and the hope.

At his first public appearance in Toronto, *John Paul* lit an eternal peace flame in a solemn gesture that opened a new Peace Garden in Nathan Phillips Square, in front of city hall. The embers for the peace flame had been lit at the Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, Japan, earlier in the month and carefully kept alive during a 14-hour flight to Toronto, and then used to light the torch handed to *Pope John Paul*.

John Paul's appearance at a Polish rally on the first day of his Toronto visit was perhaps the most joyous stop in the long, eventful day, as some 55,000 Poles cheered wildly or even wept in joy to see their beloved countryman. In his speech to the rally, *John Paul* returned to the important themes he had spoken of in other Canadian cities, when he admonished the Poles to nourish their Canadian roots and protect the family in their "second Homeland" of Canada.

As the biggest single event on the Pope's Canadian pilgrimage, the Downsview Mass was a day of superlatives. With crowd estimates running between 300,000 and 500,000, the event was by far the largest gathering in Canadian history. The choir alone, 10,000 voices strong,

(Cont'd on page 4)

Developing Partnership (Cont'd)

this does not negate the importance of an interdisciplinary approach as a principle to forwarding multicultural goals in the community. One profession may have the very solution to another profession's problem.

Steve Ramsankar, Principal of Alex Taylor School in Edmonton, described his innovative implementation of the community school philosophy which resulted in highly successful partnerships with the media, the police and the community. The fame of his school prompted the World Council of Curriculum and Instruction to hold a week study tour of the school in 1983.

The Workshop on "Resources and Data Bases" seemed fairly straightforward but generated a passionate debate on how to set up a national on-line data base for resource materials in multicultural education. Obviously, many of us were frustrated in trying to find Canadian sources for our work. The problem was unresolved in the workshop, however, we participants felt the National

Library was an obvious depository for such materials.

The Saturday morning sessions were international in scope, with distinguished presenters from as far away as Australia and Jamaica.

Dr. James Banks, University of Washington, U.S.A. described a four-stage process common to the ethnic revitalization movement in western societies. This typology will be useful in examining present or future multicultural programs and policies.

I attended discussions on multicultural education for the children of guest workers in Germany by Dr. Oskar Anweiler, and research on Black children in the U.K. by Dr. David Milner. The German educational system is not geared to multiculturalism and the focus is still on heritage competence so the children can "return home". Language teachers come to Germany from the country of origin. In the U.K., Dr. Milner says that "antiracism programs must embrace multiculturalism because multiculturalism doesn't embrace

antiracism." He said that in the U.K. racism was still seen widely as part of the natural order of things, and this belief must be fought strenuously.

In the last session, on Policies and Programs, Ralph Sakey spoke on the Alberta Commission on Tolerance and Understanding which came into being to counter Alberta's image as the home of James Keegstra. Government policy papers were now available for reaction by the public. My conclusion: crisis leads to forward progress. Michael Fullan of OISE spoke on the problems of implementing multicultural policies, having studied policies in Metro Toronto school boards and drawing some seven basic truths from these cases. These are:

- anxieties will rise
- high level support is crucial
- new skills need practice and feedback
- behaviour changes before belief in the reason for change
- original school conditions determine outcome

- involves heavy interaction among principals and consultants

Mr. Fullan's research is soon to be available in book form from the Multiculturalism Directorate, Secretary of State.

Obviously, the Conference used very knowledgeable presenters, and the material was excellent. In terms of the future, Mr. Fullan's workshop seems to point out some particularly useful directions.

Many programs have continued over some years — it is time for hard nosed research and evaluation, and the development of adequate instruments to test our assumptions about what is effective for multicultural education. This was stressed by Mavis Burke in welcoming Conference participants on behalf of the Government of Ontario when she expressed the hope that it would now be possible "to consolidate the lessons learned from the experimentation of the past decade and achieve clearer direction for the future of our multicultural society."

Bicentennial Notes

by J. Harris

The year 1984 was *Bicentennial Year for Ontario* and the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship could not let such an opportunity pass without active participation.

Bicentennial Medals

On September 7, 1984, MCC Parliamentary Assistant Alan Robinson presented *Bicentennial*

Medals to Council Members Mrs. Rita Cox and Mr. Richard Cumbo. The criteria for receiving this award was for exceptional service and commitment to one's community and contribution to the Province of Ontario.

The Council is proud to have these two dedicated people as members. We congratulate them on receiving this very special award and encourage them to keep up the good work.

Bicentennial Interfaith Thanksgiving Service

by J. Harris

1984, *Bicentennial Year* was a year of Celebrations.

To celebrate means more than just "festivities". It also means to "observe" and "honour" and it can also mean "Thanksgiving".

The *Bicentennial Interfaith Thanksgiving Service* at the Maple Leaf Gardens on Sunday afternoon, September 30th, 1984, did just that. The occasion was graced with the presence of *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh*.

It was indeed very impressive to watch the procession of members of diverse religious faith groups as they made their way to the platform. It openly demonstrated that understanding, coupled with compassion can accomplish unity.

Among the distinguished platform guests was Council member *Mrs. Vara Singh*, representing the Advisory Council as the Convenor of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship's Interfaith Committee, who also had the honour of being presented to the *Royal Guests of Honour*. *Dr. Jarnail Singh*, also a Council member, was among the platform guests.

As well as Dr. Burke, there were also a number of Council members attending the service and a comment from one was that he felt an atmosphere of joy was expressed throughout the entire service.

At the beginning of the service a very dramatic *Call to Prayer* was offered by Imam Bilal Mohammed. This was followed by a well known hymn "Joyful, Joyful, We Adore Thee", sung by the congregation and set the tone for the rest of the service.

A bible passage from the Christian Tradition was read by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh.

A former Council member, Imam Said Zafar gave a reading from the Islamic Tradition (Quran).

In a uniquely moving presentation, the Canadian Staff Band of the Salvation Army accompanied Cantor Louis Danto as he chanted the *Prayer for the Welfare of the Government*.

There was a broad representation of the faiths that are part of the family of Ontario. All who prayed, spoke, sang or played an instrument made a very strong statement that God has blessed Ontario abundantly for 200 years in peace, freedom and justice.

The service closed on a thankful note with the singing of the hymn, "Now Thank We all Our God". Certainly a hymn of unity.

The final blessing was given by *His Eminence G. Emmett Cardinal Carter, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto*.

This Interfaith service was an inspiring commemoration of Ontario's Bicentennial.

Pope's Visit (Cont'd from page 3) was the biggest chorus ever assembled in the city. People waited many hours at the lonely airport and military base that most Toronto residents were only vaguely aware of, the temperature uncomfortably cool, and the huge field itself a virtual mud puddle in spots from the previous week's rain.

Despite the unprecedented size of the crowd and musical chorus, the pilgrim Pope celebrated the regular parish liturgy for that day. During the mass "prayers" for peace were read by young people in six different languages and later ten people wearing the traditional costumes of their different nationalities presented gifts at the altar.

As the Pope journeyed across Canada, there was more than the physical movement of a papal entourage. There was a movement of hearts and a reawakening of faith all along the way.

Probably the most important point which *John Paul* continually touched on during his visit to our land was the value of faith in our lives. Indeed his own personal faith coloured all his talks to various groups across our wide country. This faith was the basis of his

mission among us, to strengthen us in the wonderful relationship with our Creator, and with each other.

This papal visit proved to us the power of television — for television brought the Pope not just to the host dioceses and provinces, but to all of Canada and to all Canadians. We got to know our country and its people, we experienced the diversity and unity of its multicultural groups as each province wove the talents and abilities of all its people into an original welcome of the Pope.

And so *John Paul* has come and gone. But he has not left us. For his presence remains in the minds and hearts of millions of Canadians. And it will for many years. We as Canadians and a country were enriched by his presence among us.

But he will return. Obvious to all was *John Paul's* keen disappointment at not been able to visit Fort Simpson and meet with the native peoples, many of whom had travelled great distances to participate in a week-end of celebration. And so *John Paul* promised his Indian friends he would return — and he is a man of his word.

(with acknowledgement to the *Catholic Register*)

Dr. Mavis Burke who served as a member of the Ontario Bicentennial Advisory Commission was presented with the *Bicentennial Appreciation Certificate* from Premier Davis and Mrs. Margaret Birch for her participation and contribution to the Bicentennial Year.

Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri (Mississauga) organized the *Worlds of Asia Festival at the Harbourfront* from August 10 to September 3, 1984. The festival included a Trade Conference, an Asian Bazaar, an Asian Cinema, Songs and Dances, Asian Cuisine, Costume Doll Display, and a Historical Photo Exhibition. Last but not least, a free *LECHON*, better known as a *Pig Roast*, was held.

Margaret Hudak (Welland) was involved with the Canadian Slovak League — Bicentennial Celebrations in conjunction with the Youth Festival in Hamilton on March 25, 1984. Greetings were conveyed in this instance on behalf of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Tellervo Kahara (Thunder Bay) did a study of the effects of Canadian Multicultural Policy on minority ethnic groups and was involved in a concert tour of the major Finnish centres of Ontario to celebrate the Bicentennial.

Elvira Sanchez de Malicki — (Toronto) Founder and National President of the Canadian Hispanic Congress. It was constituted on May 25, 26, 27, 1984 — Provincially, November 3 & 4th, 1984.

Maggie Milne (Thunder Bay) was appointed to Thunder Bay Bicentennial AD Hoc No. 8 as Public Relations Chairman.

Mira Gawalewicz (Ottawa) was involved with *KASZUBY*, a travelling exhibition of the first Polish Settlement in Canada which included costumes, ceramics, embroidery, carvings, etc. of that area 200 years ago. The Exhibition was shown in Renfrew County (near Barry's Bay), Cornwall, taken into schools and to chronically ill patients. Also, a choir and dance group performed on numerous occasions. A film and video tape was produced of these events, produced by Mr. H. Federowicz. Mrs. Gawalewicz was pleased with the excellent comments that were received.

Louise Landriault (North Bay) was a co-ordinator of a splendid *Pageant of Costumes* that were worn by the

French settlers of that area 200 years ago. The costumes were on loan from the Ottawa Museum and had a value of \$50,000. According to Louise, it was a great success and appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to see it.

Pegi Walden (London) put together a *SALUTE TO BICENTENNIAL* which consisted of three albums of 49 Ethnic representatives in national dress. One set was for the City of London, one for the Ontario Government and one set to travel as far as Vancouver. Included was an album of children of Canadian Indian Tribes of the London area. These pictures were shown in the London Art Gallery and in downtown store windows. Pegi noted that over 70,000 people had seen them. They were presented to London City Hall in January and also to Premier Davis.

Vara Singh (Toronto) produced a T.V. children's program for the Bicentennial sponsored by the Association of Women of India in Canada

Rita Cox (Toronto) was co-ordinator of the *CUMBAYAH '84*, a Festival of Black Heritage and Story Telling — a celebration of life for the entire family in honour of Ontario's Bicentennial. The festival included seven days of traditional story telling in music, dance, drama and song. In addition to the above, there were workshops, exhibits and discussion groups. This 'celebration' was held in high schools and public libraries between April 28 — May 5 and from all reports, it was a great success

Mr. Arthur Gelber, Chairman of the Ontario Bicentennial Advisory Commission was introduced as guest speaker at the Council's buffet luncheon on Saturday, September 22, 1984 by Mrs. Mollye Nisker. His remarks stressed the part the ethnic minority communities played in various activities across the Province and he also expressed his appreciation for the Council's involvement in Bicentennial celebrations. Dr. Orest Rudzik, Vice-Chair thanked Mr. Gelber for his address which was appreciated by the Council members.

The members of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship put their best efforts forward and represented the Council admirably during *Bicentennial Year — a year of Celebrating Together*.

Advisory Council Challenge to Leadership Candidates

On January 15, 1985 a telegram was sent to the Progressive Conservative Leadership Candidates and reads as follows:

"Executive Committee of Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship strongly urges Leadership Candidates to declare position on Ontario Government's multicultural policy and programs during Toronto debate since this issue has been ignored in Candidates' public pronouncements about future policy directions.

Where do you stand on Equality of Opportunity for all Ontario Residents? How would you ensure access to Ontario Government services?

How do you respond to the need to facilitate full participation in the society for all Ontario residents?

What efforts will you support to encourage cultural, racial, religious and linguistic groups in Ontario to live in harmony?

As leader and Premier of the Province, what positive steps would you take to support the valuable multicultural initiatives introduced by the Premier of Ontario over the past decade?"

Mavis E. Burke, President
Ontario Advisory Council on
Multiculturalism and Citizenship

People Profile

by Joyce Harris
Staff Member
Ontario Advisory Council on
Multiculturalism and Citizenship

Where are the Ethnicies!

This is the cry that came over the phone one afternoon at the Council office. I was speechless for a few seconds but pulled myself together and listened to the gentleman on the other end. It came as a surprise to me, mostly because of the urgency in his voice and his exceptionally strong feelings on the subject. He wanted some answers then and there but with an issue of this nature, it certainly was not possible to come up with the answer he was looking for on the spot. However, as we talked, he was giving me some of his personal background and I felt it would be interesting to invite this caller to share his views with the readers of Multiviews. He agreed to the suggestion and we finally met in the office and here is a little about a very enthusiastic and energetic man, committed to the principles of equality of opportunity

Dr. Ben Makhan came to Canada at the age of 19, a high school graduate from Trinidad, arriving in Halifax, N.S. to attend Dalhousie University to work toward his M.D.

Anybody got a Room!

Yes, that was Ben's priority after he landed in Halifax. The first thing he had to do was register at the university and try to get some information on accommodation facilities. He found out that there was a lot of leg work in store for him so he didn't waste any time and started pounding the pavement and did some door knocking. Naturally, he found it very tiring but finally came across a rooming house where the woman catered to university students. At first, she wasn't too sure she would accept him as he was black. According to Ben, it was a rarity in Halifax for the blacks and whites to mix at that time. Ben was told that the room had been promised to another student but was not confirmed and if he could wait for about a week or so, she would consider him, if the other person was not going to take it. It didn't sound too promising but Ben was persistent and called back within the week, the room was made available to him and he spent the rest of his university days at this house. He said the woman turned out to be like a mother to him and they became and remained good friends until she died just two years ago.

To earn some spending money, he worked at several odd jobs which included being a porter on the trains, which he said gave him a deeper insight to the people of Canada.

Where do I go from here?

I asked Ben if he had any offers or made any special plans after his graduation. He told me that after much soul-searching, he felt he should return to Trinidad to give of his skills to his country, but after one year, he decided to return to Canada and came directly to Toronto in 1963. He worked at the East General Hospital then and later set up his own practice in Mississauga.

Dr. Makhan eventually married and they had three children, who he says, are very Canadian and don't know any other way of life.



Above:

Dr. Mavis Burke, President, receiving award, Unity Sculpture from Professor Keith McLeod, President of CCMIE. The award was given in recognition for her contribution to multiculturalism and multicultural education.

Right:

Mrs. Rita Cox, Librarian of Parkdale Library and Mr. Richard Cumbo, Information Officer with Residential Tenancy Commission, received the Bicentennial Medal for exceptional service and commitment to their respective communities.



We are Blessed!

I was also interested to know something about Dr. Makhan's practice in Mississauga. He told me that many of his patients are members of ethnic minority communities. I asked him if they confided in him about their feelings and if their medical problems possibly were brought about by stresses they might develop due to cultural shock and a new life style. He stated that some of their problems are due to stress but on the whole, they feel that we are very blessed in Canada. "We have everything here — freedom, education, opportunity to make a good life and above all, we are not hungry". He said, "Hunger is one of their greatest fears".

I was curious to know how the children of immigrant families interact with the schools and with other children they come in contact with. Dr. Makhan's reply was that they do have their own unique problems. There are cultural clashes, naturally,

with their parents once they get mixing with other Canadian children. They learn English very quickly and fall into new customs easily and are very adaptable. The boys like to play hockey, football and soccer and other sports and he also stated that the children are happy in school and the teachers are kind, fair and care about them. Of course, there are some unhappy incidents that occur from time to time.

I wanted to know specifically how Dr. Makhan and his family feel about living in Ontario (Toronto particularly). He said they all feel there is no other place in the world they would rather live. He stated that they have everything here and couldn't wish for anything more. "Yes", he said, "We have made it." I would like to add in the light of the above, that his children have visited Trinidad and other neighbouring Caribbean Islands but they feel alien to the environment, except for a vacation. Dr. Makhan said that they

feel Canadian because that is what they are. They are always anxious to get "home" to Ontario.

Leaving Dr. Makhan's interesting personal scenario, we got back to the reason he telephoned our office in the first place. He said anxiously, yet quite optimistically, that he would still like to see a greater representation of the

(Cont'd on page 6)

New Areas of the Province Added to Council

Bradford, Brantford, Fauquier, Gormley, Grimsby, Guelph, Lancaster, Markham and Schumacher.

Members from these areas are the following: Irene Chu, Gormley, Bernard Laberge, Fauquier, Churchill Piggott, Markham, August Popp, Guelph, Louise Skrobica, Schumacher, Jane Smits, Lancaster, Zymunt Zbucki, Grimsby.

News and Views

Council President Receives National Award

Dr. Mavis Burke was given a National Award by the Canadian Council for Multicultural and Intercultural Education. The award is in the form of a commemorative certificate and the sculpture "Unity" which symbolizes the unity and diversity of the people of Canada.

Dr. Burke was given the award for her endeavours in the field of multiculturalism and specifically multicultural education. In her capacity as an education officer with the Ontario Ministry of Education she has helped to establish the heritage languages program, to develop multicultural curricula in Ontario, including the first integrated Black Studies Curriculum Document in Canada, to promote suggestions for authors and publishers regarding bias free materials for schools, to support teacher education for multicultural education, and to establish multicultural, multi-racial leadership camps.

Her outstanding work in education resulted in her being named President of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. In this capacity, she assisted with the development of multiculturalism in all fields and areas of the province. The CCMIE award was in recognition of the leadership she has provided in Ontario and in Canada in developing multiculturalism in schools, communities and in government.

Submitted by Prof. Keith McLeod, President, CCMIE

The 13th Annual Multicultural Theatre Festival

The above event was held at the Limelight Dinner Theatre in Toronto recently and paid tribute to Council Member *Elvira Sanchez de Malicki* for receiving the *Best Director* award for the "Best Production" — "La Casa Del Que Diran", produced by the "Open Experience Hispanic Canadian Theatre". This group also received the award for *Best Visual Presentation*, as well as three Adjudicator's Awards for outstanding performance in a character role.

Congratulations Elvira.

New Publications

Best wishes also to Council Member *Eva Terp*, who is now the editor of a new publication called *The Scandinavian* (Serving the Scandinavian Canadian Business Association). This publication is also distributed to Scandinavian Government offices, etc.

(Cont'd from page 5)

multicultural society of Ontario on T.V. commercials and newspaper and magazine ads. He said that if minorities see themselves represented as a part of Canadian society as could be demonstrated in the commercials, they can feel, really feel that they belong to the society.

Dr. Makhan went on to say that for the immigrants yet to come, he would like to see built-in protections, such as human rights, freedom of speech, etc. and that they would be judged on their individual merit, rather than how they look or where they came from.

We wish Dr. Ben Makhan continued success in his practice and



North Region

From left: Mrs. Louise Landriault, Mrs. Louise Skrobica, Mr. Edwin Pearson, Mr. Morris Melenchenko, Mrs. Ruth Corbett (Convenor), Mr. Bernard Laberge, Mr. Ego P. Bertuzzi



East Region

From left: Mrs. Jane Smits, Mr. Benson Osome, Mr. Tito Santos, Mr. Jason Yee (Convenor), Mrs. Mira Gawalewicz



Photographs courtesy of Vladimir Mauko.

Council Committees at Work

continued optimism in his outlook and his concern for others. He can be encouraged by the fact that the Charter and the Ontario Human Rights Code and Race Relations Policy intend to protect these rights.

Afterword

After interviewing Dr. Makhan and hearing his concerns about advertising, an article in the Toronto Star, August 4, 1984, about this subject came to my attention.

Captioned, "Exhibit shows how ads have changed racist thinking", the article referred to an Exhibit in Philadelphia on *Ethnic Images in Advertising*. Presented at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, the Exhibit showed how advertising has evolved over the last century from using negative characterizations of ethnic groups to targeting minority groups with more positive images.

However, to keep the perspective of the situation closer to home, the Advisory Council was able to refer Dr.

Makhan to the work that has been done in Ontario to improve the way in which advertising depicts our own society.

The Attorney General, The Honourable Roy McMurtry, has noted that progress has been made in this respect in private sector advertising, following the leadership taken by the Ontario Government in launching a formal study of this issue in January of 1981, and in taking a formal policy position in the fall of 1982.

The Council has now brought to the attention of Dr. Makhan the ongoing work of the Ontario Task Force established by the Cabinet Committee on Race Relations to deal with this issue. A copy has been forwarded to him of the *Practical Guidelines for the Appropriate Portrayal of Racial Diversity in Ontario Government Advertising and Communications* produced by the Task Force in association with the Council of Communications Directors.

The Advisory Council extends best wishes to our former Public Relations Officer, Mr. Orest Kowalsky who left the Council to take a new post. This issue of Multiviews has been prepared by members and staff, and co-ordinated by staff member Mrs. Joyce Harris, who is also a contributor.

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multiviews

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ONTARIO ADVISORY COUNCIL ON MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP, 1983-84



First row: Executive Committee—Prof. Keith McLeod, Ms. Maria DePasquale, Mr. Julius Hayman, Mrs. Margaret Hudak, Mr. Ignacio V. Tiqui, Dr. Orest Rudzik, Dr. Mavis Burke, Chairperson, Mrs. Margareta Milne, Mr. George Corn, Ms. Joana Kuras, Dr. George Woo, Mrs. Vara P. Singh. Second row: Miss Rita Cox, Rev. John Zivku, Mr. Vladimir Mauko, Dr. Jarnail Singh, Mr. Chris Antoniou, Mrs. Ruth K. Corbett, Mr. George Burski, Mrs. Valve Andre, Mr. Richard Cumbo, Ms. Madeline Ziniak, Mr. Vahe Mardirosian, Mrs. Mirosława Gawalewicz, Mr. John Miloyevich, Mrs. Pegi M. Walden, Mr. Alex Christie. Third row: Mrs. Louise Landriault, Mrs. Tellervo Kahara, Dr. Suwanda H.J. Sugunasiri, Mr. Jason Yee, Mrs. Mary L. Amyotte, Dr. George Nagy, Mr. Paul Tokiwa, Mr. Tiet V. Nguyen, Mrs. Mollye Nisker, Dr. Augusta Caimmi-Lamoureux, Mrs. Eva Terp, Prof. Jan Styland. Fourth row: Mr. Pierre R. Gravel, Dr. Shahida R. Khan, Mr. Raymond Pavlove, Mr. Tito Santos, Mr. Hanny A. Hassan, Mrs. Elvira Sanchez de Malicki, Mr. Albert Bernadine, Dr. Klaus Bongart, Mr. George Maroosis, Mrs. Sandra M. Bell, Mr. Edwin W. Pearson. Absent: Mr. Rick Ayoub, Mr. Vasco D'Avillez, Mr. Mehboob Dhanani, Mr. Jay Hong, Mr. Talivaldis Kronbergs, Mr. Mirko J. Mehes

INAUGURAL MEETING FOR COUNCIL YEAR 1983-84

On Friday, April 15, 1983, the Advisory Council met in full session. This meeting was primarily designed as a formal orientation for new members. A total of 55 members were appointed by Order-in-Council, effective to March 31, 1984.

Each new member was assigned to a resource person who had served on the Council during the previous year. There were opportunities for informal discussion as well as information sessions on Council structure, procedures and scope of future activity.

In addition, members were introduced to the Council Committee structure and were able to select the Committee on which they opted to serve. These were: Citizenship Committee, Cultural Affairs and Heritage Committee, Education and Youth Concerns Committee, Human Rights and Race Relations Committee, Immigration and Refugees Committee, Media and Communications Committee and the Social Development

Committee. In addition, the Council has the Interfaith Ad Hoc Committee.

A special effort was made to provide the membership with information relating to the Government ministry through which the Council reports, the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. A presentation of an overview of the Ontario Government's multicultural policy was made by a panel from the Multiculturalism and Citizenship Division of the Ministry, headed by Mr. Moe Diakowsky, the Division's Executive Director. He was assisted by staff members, Mr. Clive Joakim, Director, Newcomer Services Branch; Ms. Peggy Mackenzie, Co-ordinator Ontario Welcome House; Ms. Whipple Steinkrauss, Director, Citizenship Development Branch, and Mr. William Summers, Senior Consultant, Native Community Branch. Mr. Andrew Shapiro, Manager, Institutional Relations, made a presentation on behalf of TV Ontario.

The session ended with a reception at the Chelsea Inn, hosted by the Council and attended by members, their spouses and government officials. Deputy Minister, J. Ramsay brought greetings for the Government of Ontario.

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED TO COUNCIL

The new membership appointed to the Advisory Council for the 1983-84 year represented a third of total membership. This was the first time, since the Council was reorganized in 1979, that the formula for a change of membership was put into effect.

Areas of the province added to Council membership this year include Kingston, London, Peterborough and Parry Sound. Groups not previously represented include the Ismaili community, the Buddhist faith and the Danish-Canadian Association.

New members were the following: Mary L. Amyotte (Peterborough), Valve Andre (Toronto), Sandra Bell (Hamilton), Ruth Corbett (Kakabeka Falls), Mehboob K. Dhanani (Agincourt), Shahida R. Khan (Willowdale), Hanny Hassan (London), George Maroosis (North Bay), Mollye Nisker (Willowdale), Raymond J. Pavlove (Parry Sound), Elvira Sanchez de Malicki (Islington), Tito Santos (Kingston), Suwanda Sugunasiri (Mississauga), Eva Terp (Willowdale), Pegi M. Walden (London) and Jason Yee (Ottawa).

ADVISORY COUNCIL PRESENTS FORUM "LANGUAGE EDUCATION FOR TOMORROW"

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship on April 28, 1983, presented at the Ontario Institute in Education, a forum for Education Week — "Language Education for Tomorrow", relating to language education in our multicultural society. Mr. Keith McLeod, Convenor of the Education Committee of the Council chaired the forum.

Dr. Mavis Burke welcomed the panelists and the audience to the forum, noting that the purpose of the forum was to celebrate the languages, the richness and the diversity of the languages in Ontario. In her welcoming remarks, Dr. Burke quoted the analysis of the 1981 census as it affects Ontario in terms of Mother Tongue:

- English — 6.6 million
- Italian — 338,000
- German — 174,500
- Portuguese — 114,200
- Chinese — 89,300
- Ukrainian — 81,500
- Greek — 65,000
- Indo-Pakistani — 48,500 (combined)

Dr. Burke brought to the attention of the participants and panelists a recommendation made by the Education Committee of the Advisory Council to the government of Ontario on December 5, 1981. *"That a study should be made whether a Centre for Information on Language Teaching at the national or provincial level, should be instituted. Such a Centre could act as a repository and clearing house of information on matters relating to the teaching and learning of languages (including English and French, ESL and FSL), as an advisory body on language teaching methods, as an organizer of conferences, specialized seminars and courses and to perform other related functions."* "It is in this sense that we present our discussion today", Dr. Burke said.

Participating as panelists in the forum were: Mrs. Jean Handscombe, Head of the Multicultural Unit and Co-ordinator of English As A Second Language/Dialect for the North York Board of Education. Mrs. Handscombe addressed the topic of "Perspectives on Language Needs in our Multicultural Society - as a Parent and Educator."

Mr. Keith Lickers, Education Officer, Ministry of Education. Mr. Lickers spoke on "Native Languages and Education".

Mrs. Ruth Lindsay, Principal, Gabrielle Roy Public School. Mrs. Lindsay spoke on "Franco-Ontarian Education - A Toronto Perspective".

Dr. Klaus Bongart, Associate Professor, Department of German, Wilfred Laurier University, who shared his views on "Language, Culture and Education".

Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri, Teacher, ESL, Toronto Board of Education. Dr. Sugunasiri spoke on "Language Education: A Language Planning Perspective".

Mr. Tony Succi, Co-ordinator, Heritage Languages, Metropolitan Separate School Board. Mr. Succi spoke on "Heritage Language Education in the Elementary School".

Mrs. Caroline di Giovanni, Trustee, Metro Separate School Board. Mrs. di Giovanni addressed the topic "Language, Education and Heritage".

Professor S. Bernard Chandler, Chairman, Department of Italian Studies, University of Toronto.

New Minister of Citizenship and Culture.



On July 6th, 1983 Susan Fish was sworn in by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario as the Minister of Citizenship and Culture. First elected in March, 1981 as the Progressive Conservative Member of the Provincial Parliament for the riding of St. George, Ms. Fish served as Parliamentary Assistant in the Ministry from May of 1981 until her appointment as Minister.

The Honourable Bruce McCaffrey, as Minister of Citizenship and Culture Issues Statement in the Legislature Concerning the Formation of a Special Committee to Study the Relationship of Government and the Arts in Ontario.

On Thursday, April 28, 1983, the Honourable Bruce McCaffrey, stated in the House "I rise today to inform Members of the House of an important Ministry initiative that may well have a significant impact on the form and direction of the Relationship of the Arts and Government in the next decade.

Today, I wish to announce the formation under the Authority of the Ministry Act, of a special committee to Study the Relationship of Government and the Arts in Ontario." Mr. McCaffrey further stated, "The special committee has the single objective of setting goals for the development of the arts in Ontario. Specifically, I have asked it to make recommendations concerning:

1. Appropriate areas for Government involvement in the development of the arts in the 1980's.
2. The relationship between the Ministry and its agencies and the appropriate roles for each in the development of the arts.
3. The role of the Province in arts development compared to other political jurisdictions.
4. The most appropriate development and use of arts facilities.
5. The appropriate balance between government support, self-generated income and corporate and other private sponsorship.
6. Methods of fostering greater self-sufficiency among arts organizations.
7. Other matters the Ministry may decide are germane to the overall objective of the Committee."

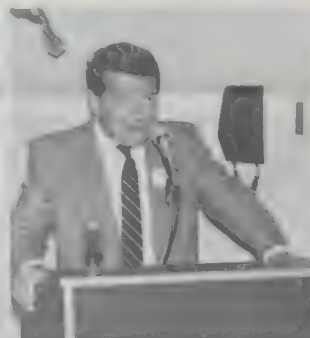
"The committee will hold public hearings with artists and arts organizations across the province, then prepare a draft report for distribution to the arts community for comment. Then, following an open conference to guarantee the broadest possible input of public opinion, the committee will prepare its report and recommendations. I have asked that this report be completed within the next nine months . . ." Mr. McCaffrey said.

The committee is chaired by Mr. Robert Macaulay, Q.C. Its members are Mr. Peter Day and Mrs. Geraldine Sherman. Secretary to the committee is Mr. J. Douglas McCullough, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Professor Chandler spoke on "Language Teaching in the Universities".

During the forum, Dr. Orest Rudzik, Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council, acted as the moderator during the discussion period.

Rogers Cable Television taped the forum for broadcasting on its network.



Mr. James Ramsay, Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Culture, addressing Council members at reception following Inaugural meeting of the Council.

Mr. Moe Diakowsky addressing Council members at panel presentation of Inaugural meeting of Advisory Council. Left to right: Mrs. Peggy Mackenzie, Mr. Clive Joakim, Ms. Whipple Steinkrauss, Mr. Bill Summers, Mr. Moe Diakowsky, Dr. Mavis Burke, Mr. Andrew Shapiro, Dr. Orest Rudzik.



The Heritage Arts In Canada

By Dr. Orest Rudzik

Dr. Rudzik is a Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Council and is the president of the Toronto Chapter of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee

The Canadian Folk Arts Council sponsored and coordinated a conference dedicated to examining the role, past performance and potential future function of the heritage arts in the Canadian cultural context. This was effected through a series of position papers, seminars and panel discussions, and more informal meetings occurring from Friday, April 29, to Sunday, May 1, 1983, in Toronto. Financial subventions for the conference itself were provided by all three levels of government as was indeed participation by spokesmen for the appropriate ministries at the federal and provincial level as well as representation from the host city, both at the level of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the City.

There was also very full representation from a variety of voluntary non-profit organizations concerned with the function of Heritage Arts as well as representatives and presentations from a number of ethnic communities. The scope of the conference was indeed national as was

evidenced by the presence of spokesmen for a variety of regions ranging from the Maritimes (inclusive of Newfoundland) to the West. The variety of perspectives, experiences and articulated needs provided scope for lively discussion and refreshingly astringent analysis as the situation warranted

If any dominant impressions could be said to emerge from this series of reviews, projections and discussions, these could be said to be of two general sorts. First, there was inevitably a concern with the question of funding for cultural activities and the various sub-structures that are required to make such cultural activities function effectively in the larger Canadian context. If the emergent common note most frequently to be heard was the necessity of budgetary restraint and anxiety as to the effects of such imposed restraints, it was nevertheless very useful, first of all, to be informed of the variety of programmes to be found both at the governmental and volunteer level of the cultural exploration. The risk here perhaps is that of duplication, an aspect of the matter that volunteer organizations are concerned with as they seem to foresee a development of multicultural structures as provided and encouraged

by governmental sources at the price of already existing institutions among ethnocultural groups. The discussions involving questions and attempted answers as to seeking and finding funds was necessary but perhaps only a preliminary to the larger concerns that seemed to emerge from the conference as it progressed

The larger question would seem to be one of cultural dynamics, as to where it is in the spectrum of cultural life in Canada that the "heritage arts" would find their proper role. The very label of "heritage" was one that went through increasingly sharp definition through the various sessions of the conference since it was felt to be perhaps a more appropriate indication of the intentions as to the scope of the conference by its sponsors and discussants. Perhaps a symptomatic indication of the difficulty emerged during the discussion of the Applebaum-Hebert report where it was clearly indicated that the problem of the Heritage Arts was by-passed, so to speak, thereby seemingly justifying the briefest of nods to the whole scope of that activity, as the review board directed itself to what it considered to be perhaps the more widely accepted definitions and notions of cultural activity. It is clear that this is the area that is going to become crucial in the immediate future, how it is that the multicultural nature of our society is to succeed in reflecting itself in what,

after all, is one of the basic modes of human existence, that of the experience embodied in the various art forms. To put the position perhaps at its darkest, on the one hand one can see the development of a presupposed "high style" which involves activity in various cultural establishments such as the CBC and the Canada Council. On the other hand, there are perhaps unfortunate connotations in the term "folk arts", insofar as these evoke an essentially immigrant and survival form of artistic activity, almost by definition, pre-urban and pre-urbane

While the conference on the heritage arts could not achieve a set of satisfactory resolutions to problems such as these, it is to be commended for having created a context that at least allowed such questions to be raised and explored. It was a good opportunity to sample the variety of pressures that create the cultural mosaic in Canada, one that necessarily comprehends a multiplicity of regions, historical developments, and ambitions for the future. The tabling of information and of concerns is of course a necessary preliminary to trying to effect a consensus in this area which, at least to this participant would seem crucially necessary in the immediate future if Canadian culture is to achieve an appropriate self-definition

BAYVIEW SECONDARY SCHOOL, THORNHILL - 3RD ANNUAL MULTICULTURAL KALEIDOSCOPE

By Mrs. Joyce Harris.

Mrs. Harris is a staff member of the Advisory Council.

The Third Annual Multicultural Kaleidoscope was presented by the Bayview Secondary School on April 30th, 1983, sponsored by the Multicultural and Multiracial Club of the school, which consists of 30 students and is guided and encouraged by one of the teachers, Mr. A. Grant.

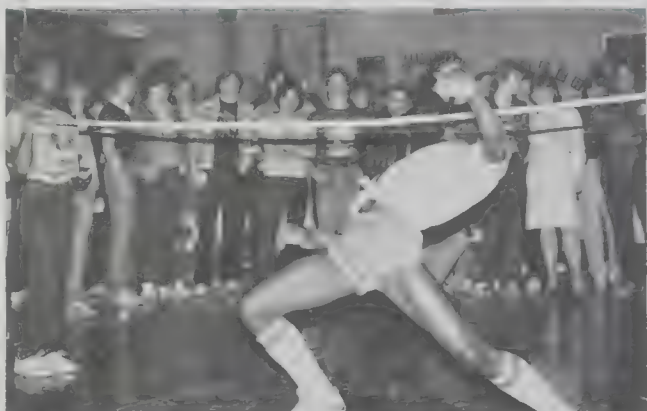
Two staff members of the Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Orest Kowalsky and Joyce Harris, attended. It was indeed a very colourful kaleidoscope, in that the displays were set up in the gym representing Canada, Native Indian, British Isles, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, India, Ukraine, Scandinavia, Scotland, Ireland, Caribbean, China and Greece; each country presenting its own unique crafts, foods and culture.

While we were there, a limbo contest, sponsored by the Caribbean students, caused a lot of excitement. The students participating encouraged some of the teachers and even the principal, Mr. Leeds, to try out their agility. It was a lot of fun and enjoyed by spectators as well.

A Sicilian dance group presented one of its particular folk dances and the skirl of the bagpipes had a share of the spotlight. It was certainly a well planned and thought-out programme. The whole atmosphere and spirit was very enthusiastic; each ethnic group was interested in the other.

When speaking with Mr. Leeds, the principal, he remarked that there is no racial tension in the school. "As a matter of fact", he said, "there is an extremely good interaction between the different groups represented in the school".

A song was written for this special event by two of the students, Patty Connelly and Jennifer Milton. It spoke



Students at Bayview Secondary School taking part in limbo dance at 3rd Annual Multicultural Kaleidoscope.

Scottish Bagpipe Performer, entertaining students and guests at 3rd Annual Multicultural Kaleidoscope.

Two of the many displays at the Third Annual Multicultural Kaleidoscope at Bayview Secondary School, Thornhill.

of the children of the world, tying in with the purpose of the Multicultural Kaleidoscope.

The parents were not forgotten. During the evening a beautiful meal was served by the students. Later, entertainment was provided by professional groups, displaying the various songs and dances of the rich multicultural spectrum of the province.

The proceeds realized from this worthwhile effort amounted to around \$900.00 and were donated to "CAP" Children's Adoption Plan, the school's continuous project.

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship commends Bayview Secondary School on all their efforts and dedication that this kind of project demands and wishes them every success in their future endeavours.



Conference On South Asian Canadian Literature

To mark the release of the report "The Search for Meaning: the Literature of Canadians of South Asian Origins", a conference will be held from September 30 to October 1, 1983 at Hart House, University of Toronto

The conference will examine the current state of South Asian Canadian literature, while tracing relevant parts of its history, noting its responses to the Canadian environment and investigating possible future developments. It will seek to understand the ways in which this literature reflects the South Asian response to life in Canada; its points of meeting and divergence with the traditional Canadian literary consciousness; and how it can contribute to the future development of this tradition.

The conference will also serve to bring together writers, artists, musicians, social critics, scholars, publishers, and others who are seriously interested in the problems associated with the continuity, development and definition of an ethnic component within a multicultural society.

The conference will include poetry readings by South Asian poets and will end with a social evening. Musical interludes, performed by local artists will enhance the aesthetic dimension in the two days' proceedings.

Executive Editor: Orest Kowalsky

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Ethnic Journalists Award Dinner

The Canadian Ethnic Journalists' and Writers' Club held their Ethnic Journalists Award Dinner on April 23, 1983 at the Toronto Press Club. The Master of Ceremonies for the occasion was Talivaldis Kronbergs, Vice President, Canadian Ethnic Journalists' and Writers' Club and a member of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship

Guest speakers at the dinner were Ms. Aileen Nicholson, M.P. and Ms. Barbara Aniel, Editor, 'Toronto Sun'

The evening's entertainment was provided by Donuta Czarnik who performed Polish and English songs and Bernard Czarnik playing the electronic piano. Diana Calenti, internationally famous dancer, performed a classical Egyptian Dance Bozidau, a guitarist who is internationally renowned, performed classical and popular music. Mico, harmonica virtuoso, delighted guests with his music and Joseph Hamvas, performed operetta arias to the delight of his audience. Milo Zlamal was the host for the evening's entertainment

Recipients of the Canadian Ethnic Journalists' awards for 1983 were George Egri, for his outstanding articles in the 'Toronto Sun'

Joe Serge, Staff Writer, 'Toronto Star' for excellent coverage of the life of ethnocultural communities.

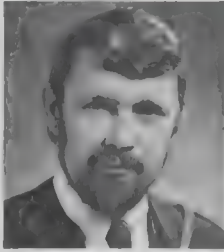
Danny Gooding, Editor-in-Chief, 'Spear' for his direction of Spear magazine, being a unique reflection of the Black community

Jaroslava Zorych, Editor-in-Chief, 'Zinochy Svit' for the Best Women's Ethnocultural Monthly.

Vice Chairs Appointed



Mrs. Milne, of Thunder Bay was first appointed to the Advisory Council in 1980. She has been the Northern Convener for the Advisory Council for the past two years. Mrs. Milne has served as a member of the Social Development Committee and of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Advisory Council. Presently, Mrs. Milne is a Community Development Consultant, working in the field of educational gerontology with the City of Thunder Bay



Dr. Rudzik, of Toronto was first appointed to the Advisory Council in 1982. He has served on the Immigration and Refugees Committee of the Advisory Council. Dr. Rudzik, a lawyer and former Associate Professor of English at the University of Toronto, is the president of the Toronto Chapter of the Ukrainian-Canadian Committee and the past president of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Foundation.

Elena Caprile, Editor-in-Chief, 'Corriere Canadese' for excellent direction of the first successful ethnic daily

Petro Rodak, Producer, 'Molada Ukraina' for successful ethnocultural radio broadcasting.

Mathew Syrokomla, Producer, 'Polish Hour' for his ambitious and successful T.V. programming for the Polish-speaking community.

Film On Disabled Produced By National Council Of Jewish Women

A documentary film and accompanying awareness program designed to help disabled Jewish persons find acceptance in the community was launched on April 12, 1983 by Citizenship and Culture Minister, Bruce McCaffrey.

Entitled "Two Way Street" the film

and awareness program was produced by the Toronto chapter of the National Council of Jewish Women in Canada and was funded in part by a \$35,000 Wintario grant from the Ministry of Citizenship of Culture.

The film package, which may be utilized by all levels of the community, was the result of research conducted by the Council's Task Force on Persons with Disabilities. Council president is Patricia Starr.

"One of the aims of my ministry is to encourage full and equal citizenship", Mr. McCaffrey told Council members and guests gathered at the reception, held at the Council House at 4700 Bathurst Street.

Good citizenship can also entail helping fellow citizens and volunteerism; therefore, Council members - with their legion of 600 volunteers - have accomplished both goals in this remarkable project," McCaffrey said.

Ethnic Makeup Of Ontario In New Ministry Of Citizenship And Culture Publications

The 1981 figures on immigrant arrival to Ontario show that the Metropolitan Toronto-Peel Region area is the intended destination of 60% of all immigrants who come to the province.

In addition, statistics arising out of the 1976 census, indicate that 1,344,950 people of the total Ontario population of 8,264,465, reported neither English nor French as their mother tongue. Within this group, Italian dominated, accounting for 309,810 residents, while the German, Ukrainian and Polish languages were also prevalent

These and other statistics outlining the rich and complex ethnic makeup of Ontario are highlighted in a new series of 13 publications produced by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture as part of its Ethnocultural Data Base in the Multicultural Program

Designated specifically to assist other ministries and government agencies to better serve the people of Ontario, it is anticipated that the publications will also be of special interest to advertisers, marketing and public relations professionals, post-secondary institutions, and other community organizations and agencies.

Based on available 1976 data for Ontario and for nine metropolitan areas in the province, each publication includes computer maps and tabulations showing demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, family structure, mobility, education and labour force activity, for selected mother tongue groups in each area.

The series of publications include: Series I Immigration statistics: Immigrant Landings to Ontario (produced twice yearly)

Vol. II, No. 2, January 1 to December 31, 1981. Summary and tables. Vol III, No. 1, January 1 to June 30, 1983. Tables only.

Non-English Speaking Immigrants in Ontario, 1961-1980: A Statistical Review.

Series II Population Data: Maps and Demographic Statistics for Selected Mother Tongue Groups, 1976

- 1. Ontario (province wide)
- 2. Hamilton Census Metropolitan Area (C.M.A.)
- 3. Kitchener C.M.A.
- 4. London C.M.A.
- 5. Oshawa C.M.A.
- 6. Ottawa-Hall C.M.A. (Ontario part only)
- 7. St. Catharines-Niagara C.M.A.
- 8. Sudbury C.M.A.
- 9. Thunder Bay C.M.A.
- 10. Windsor C.M.A.

Mother Tongue Atlas of Metropolitan Toronto, Volume 1, 1971 and 1976

The series II publications based on previous census data have been produced in order to provide a basis for comparison with similar 1981 mother tongue data which is expected to be available in the Ethnocultural Data Base by late 1983 or early 1984. Volume II of the Mother Tongue Atlas of Metropolitan Toronto, based on the 1981 census, will also be published by early 1984.

These publications are now available for purchase through the: Ontario Government Bookstore 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

List Of Area Bicentennial Co-ordinators The 1984 Ontario Bicentennial

Region	Serving Counties/ Districts/Regions Of		Bicentennial Co-ordinator
Northeast	Algoma Cochrane Manitoulin	Nipissing Sudbury Timiskaming	Paul Sauvé 199 Larch Street 4th Floor Sudbury, P3E 1C4 (705) 675-1984
Northwest	Kenora Patricia	Rainy River Thunder Bay	Dorothy Gregory Ontario Government Bldg. 1825 E. Arthur Street Thunder Bay P7E 5N7 (807) 623-3223
East	Dundas Frontenac Glengarry Grenville Lanark Leeds	Lennox & Addington Ottawa-Carleton Prescott Renfrew Russell Stormont	Francine Levesque Rideau Trust Building 1 Nicholas Street 11th Floor Ottawa K1N 7B7 (TBD)
Central	Durham Haliburton Hastings Northumberland	Peterborough Prince Edward Victoria York	Brenda Couch 305 Stewart Street Peterborough N9H 7E8 (705) 876-1984
Georgian Bay/ Lake Simcoe	Bruce Grey Muskoka	Parry Sound Simcoe	Marc Duval 114 Worsley Street Barrie L4M 1M1 (705) 728-1984
Midwest	Brant Dufferin Haldimand-Norfolk Halton Hamilton-Wentworth	Niagara Peel Waterloo Wellington	Marilyn Branch 119 King Street West 8th Floor Hamilton L8N 3Z9 (416) 524-1984
Southwest	Elgin Essex Huron Kent	Lambton Middlesex Oxford Perth	Michael Cavanagh 495 Richmond Street 5th Floor London N6A 5A9
Metro Toronto			77 Bloor Street West 8th Floor Toronto M7A 2R9 (416) 965-4555
Executive Co-ordinator - Bicentennial Ministry of Citizenship and Culture			Margaret Szeker 77 Bloor Street West 3rd Floor Toronto M7A 2R9 (416) 965-8375

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SUMMER 1985 Volume 4 / Number 1

The Youth Connection

By Mavis E. Burke President, OACMC

It seems fitting that my last message as President of the Advisory Council should relate to youth, since this has been a special focus of my career in Canada and elsewhere. Further, I am very much aware of the fact that an agency such as ours, dealing with the realities of life in a multicultural Canada, ignores the youth perspective at our peril.

The United Nations International Youth Year, 1985, can provide the impetus for a continuing dialogue. There is need for ongoing consultation with youth on issues relating to multiculturalism and citizenship.

There is no doubt that the Youth Year theme of *participation, development and peace* will mean different things to different age groups in our ethnocultural minority communities. The older generation has struggled to gain recognition of the right to exist as Canadians of diverse heritage; to choose to retain linkages, symbols and traditions that are deemed to be integral to cultural being; to maintain forms of expression and modes of communication that ensure integrity; to support the struggle for political independence and human rights in a variety of settings outside Canada.

But to what extent are these objectives and aspirations meaningful to our youth? To some extent, the length of sojourn in the Canadian context may make a difference, as does the nature of the homeland political connection. The key questions we need to address are to

what extent are our young people becoming fully participating members of Canadian society? What barriers to participation are there from within our communities or from the society outside? What can be done about these situations?

A study done by the Advisory Council in 1977 attempted to explore issues of *Youth and Multiculturalism*, but had little success in gauging the nature of youth perception of cultural heritage concerns. It was pointed out that, "If the youth do not wish to be active bearers of their own cultures, then the distinct ways of life of their communities will not be maintained in the future, nor will their values be transmitted to other groups."

Today's youth are as concerned as others have been with value questions and practical problems of daily life. They have to work their way through the often conflicting push and pull of conformity and diversity, to find themselves as Canadians.

The Ontario Government's policy on multiculturalism includes the goal of full participation by all individuals in the social, cultural and political life of the province. This requires that our youth develop a *sense of belonging* and see themselves positively as members of Canadian society. But it also means *coming to terms with their roots*, and the adult population bears a special responsibility in facilitating this process. Many of our customs have been

maintained through the oral tradition, and in our technological age new modes can be applied to expand the frame of reference available to youth. The focus of the ethnic press, radio and television should also be re-examined to ensure youth participation, perspective and continuity in the Canadian setting.

These efforts will be futile if we do not also address ourselves to the barriers to functioning effectively in this society. For example, the problems of obtaining employment are significant for all young people today, but they are of paramount importance for youth from ethnocultural minority communities. *Who Gets the Work*, the recent Toronto study, indicates the hierarchy of preferred choice, and merit or qualifications had little to do with selection.

It is clear that participating in the society has economic connotations that have not often been regarded as essential components of multicultural and citizenship policy. However, if the right to work and to be free from discrimination for hiring and promotion are not realisable, the dream of a better life will remain elusive for many of the younger generation, resulting in anti-social behaviour for the present and storing up even greater frustrations for the future.

The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship must continue to work towards creating conditions favourable to youth's vision of the future as Canadians. But it is time to work with youth in establishing goals and achieving consensus on future directions.

As President, I stand by my commitment to give priority to promotion of "provincial policies that guarantee equality of opportunity for all residents of

Ontario"; and "to promote policies and programs that will lead to positive attitudes to racial, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity in Canada's multicultural society."

Our youth's realization of their vision of the future depends on our capacity to respect one another, to accommodate diversity and to work together to protect the freedoms we share as Canadians.

It is past time for ethnocultural minorities as well as the dominant group to try to improve the level of our understanding of the heritage and aspirations of our fellow Canadians whether Native people's issues, concerns re captive nations, current refugee situations or Third World dilemmas.

A multicultural, multiracial and multifair society must be concerned with *development and peace* on a global scale if our youth are to have a tomorrow.

Afterword

I am deeply grateful to the Province of Ontario for the opportunity to have been a part of this process. To Council members past and present, Council staff, government officials, community members, ethnocultural organizations - I thank you for your support during my years with the Council. Be assured that the same principles which directed my work with the Council will be maintained throughout my future career.

New Minister Appointed to Post

We are happy at this time to welcome Mr. Nick Leluk as the new Minister of Citizenship and Culture. He was Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Culture and Recreation from 1975 to 1977. He also served on legislative committees concerned with economic and cultural nationalism and social development. He was appointed Minister of Correctional Services on April 1, 1981. The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship looks forward to working with Mr. Leluk and his staff in the near future.

On going to press, we are all aware that due to change in government that a new minister will be appointed. Otherwise, we are happy at this time to welcome Mr. Nick Leluk as the new Minister of Citizenship and Culture. He was Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Culture and Recreation from 1975 to 1977. He also served on legislative committees concerned with economic and cultural nationalism and social development. He was appointed Minister of Correctional Services on April 1, 1981. The Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship looks forward to working with Mr. Leluk and his staff in the near future.



Premier Miller announces New Chairperson for Social Assistance Review Board

TORONTO — Premier Frank Miller today announced the appointment of Dr. Mavis E. Burke as Chairperson of the Social Assistance Review Board, effective July 2nd, 1985. Dr. Burke will replace Eugene Strauss who is retiring.

The Social Assistance Review Board holds hearings of appeals by individuals regarding decisions on such matters as General Welfare Assistance, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Guaranteed Annual Income System GAINS-D, and Family Benefits.

Of Jamaican heritage, Dr. Burke is a graduate of the University of the West Indies, the University of London and the University of Ottawa. An Ontario Government civil servant, she chaired the Education Ministry's Committees on Multicultural Education and on the Heritage Languages Program, and has participated in the work of the Cabinet Committee on Race Relations. She is currently full-time President of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Premier Miller said "Our Government is prepared to appoint competent and qualified men and women in a manner that not only reflects our cultural diversity but also recognizes and rewards excellence. We are fortunate in having such a talented, dedicated and respected person as Mavis Burke to take on responsibility for the Social Assistance Review Board. I believe Dr. Burke will make a very real contribution to Ontario through this highly important and sensitive work".

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Convenors of Regions and Ad Hoc Committees

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Mr. Jason Yee,
Convenor
Eastern Region



Mrs. Vana Singh,
Convenor
Immigrant Women



They Should be Seen and Heard

by Kathy Fraser (Advisory Council Researcher)

And they were seen and heard! On Monday evening, March 25th, four Metro-area students forcefully delivered their ideas for future Canadian television programming for children and youth. Appearing at the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications public hearings at the new Convention Centre in Toronto were *Tumara Sugunasari* and *Ania Russocki* from Branksome Hall; and *Outhay Siharath* and *Man Chi Ngo* from Danforth Technical School. The President of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Dr. Mavis E. Burke, and the Council's Convenor for the Central "A" Committee, Dr. Siwandu Sugunasari both of whom appeared with the students before the Commission, had arranged for the young people to make this presentation. The Advisory Council feels that it is important, particularly since it is *International Youth Year*, for young people to be actively involved in decisions directly affecting their lives and future.

Tumara Sugunasari had carried out her own research project into youths' interests, in preparation for the hearings, with a poll of 50 high school students. She said "Even with this limited sample, certain clear patterns have emerged. There seem to be two broad areas of interest: entertainment and knowledge". She continued by explaining that knowledge can be broken into two areas "education" and "world consciousness".

Other findings of the survey: *entertainment* is the main preference of youthful viewers, with sports, movies, cartoons and comedies very popular. In the category of *knowledge*, Miss Sugunasari said, "In science, the interests are towards computers and

space". She also said, "It is interesting to find that scientific and world knowledge are more popular than music, rock videos and other stereotypical teenage interests".

Her recommendations for the 24-hour youth channel are: movies and sports programs; science programs dealing with such issues as environmental concerns, present and future technologies and the application of scientific knowledge to work skills; news programs to include news of people, cultures and values.

She expressed the belief that "programs should sensitize young people to live with and relate to other young people of all ethnic backgrounds and religions."

Dr. Mavis E. Burke presented the Advisory Council's brief, *They Should Be Seen and Heard*, to the hearings, and called for a Youth Advisory Council on Television, with a broad multicultural representation. It was essential, she said, that genuine research and not Nielsen ratings on program popularity should determine young peoples' needs in setting up programming, since little is known about young Canadian viewers. Citing the United Nation's goals for *International Youth Year* — development, education, peace — Dr. Burke said "these goals provide a valuable framework for discussion of television approaches and content selection geared to young people". She called for content showcasing Canada's multicultural talents, authentic Canadian settings and emphasis on positive images of females and ethnic and racial minorities. *Kathleen Fraser*, Researcher for the Council described the findings of a youth-run media awareness project she co-directed in 1980, saying young people identified drama and high standards of production as important to

their viewing satisfaction.

These hearings on the proposed youth channel were the kick-off for an entire week's public hearings by the C.R.T.C. in Toronto on ethnic broadcasting in Canada. Later in the week, the Advisory Council submitted a second brief on proposals for a multicultural policy for the C.R.T.C. Similar public hearings have been held in Vancouver and Ottawa in connection with these issues.

1985 The Year of the Youth

by Mary Amyotte — Council Member

The United Nations Organization declared the year 1985 as the *Year of the Youth*. The youth is the future of the nation. Although the "old timers" are attempting to keep the power in their hands as we see it in the USSR, sooner or later they will all pass away and they will be forced to let their positions slip without guarantee that their successors will continue with their work.

The importance of Youth is increasing in times of change, as we witness it at the present time. As one grows up, it becomes ever so much harder to see things differently, as one sees them when one is young. In times of gradual development this is not tragic, since past perspectives suffice to control contemporary life. In time of rapid and drastically moving changes, the past points of view may become an impediment to controlling the present. The growing youth that is undergoing

these changes is in a much better position to know the contemporary situation and to discover the tools necessary for solving the new problems, when the old tools become inefficient (as e.g. stagflation in economy).

The Catholic Church also is aware of the importance the youth will have in the future of the Church. Pope John Paul II included in his message on the occasion of the *Day of World Peace 1985* an appeal to the youth, not to succumb to political and social problems that are endangering world peace, but instead, to devote their energy to the "liberation of the world from the stray influences that they may now be following". He repeated the warning, so often voiced in his meetings with youth in his latest travels, not to shrink from the responsibility by adopting the world of fantasy, as promoted by alcohol, drugs, short-lived sexual relations outside the marriage and family.

The Pope was attending the huge youth rally on Palm Sunday in Rome, 300,000 young people attended. The majority, of course were Italians, but delegations from other countries were also in attendance. Delegations from Poland and Yugoslavia were also there.

This youth was attending an address given by the Holy Father at the Basilica of St. John Lateran on the Saturday before Palm Sunday. The youth rally was addressed by the Pope himself as well as by Cardinal Edvardo Peronito, the president of the Pontifical Commission for Lay Catholics. Different national groups were holding their vigils in different churches, but on Sunday morning, they were all in a procession to St. Peter's Square.

Hispanics in Ontario

A Community Profile

By Elvira Sanchez de Malicki Council Member

To bring together Hispanics from different backgrounds and organizations to strengthen the sense of community among them.

To enhance the organizational skills of and develop networks among Hispanic organizations.

To foster better understanding between Hispanics and other Ontarians.

To enhance participation skills by establishing links with different agencies including the Government of Ontario.

These were the goals of the conference which took place at Downtown Holiday Inn, Toronto on March 22 and 23, 1985, with the active participation of over 700 members of the Hispanic Community and more than 100 members of other ethnic communities whose presence was recognized and appreciated.

The keynote address Friday night was given by the *Honourable Susan Fish*,

Minister of Citizenship and Culture whose Ministry initiated and hosted the event.

The development of the conference was organized with the involvement of many leaders of the Hispanic Community who not only did provide input but also fully cooperated with the Ministry staff to make the project a great success.

Friday evening was highlighted by exhibits of arts and crafts, displays and information from various organizations and an excellent and colourful show took the audience through a folkloric voyage of the many lands from which the Hispanics come from.

Spanish speaking people who now call Canada home have migrated from over 20 different countries and although their language is a common bond, their culture, politics, history are as varied as

their countries of origin. Thus the complexity of this community creates a fascinating challenge.

The work sessions on March 23 were opened by York University's Professor Fernando Mata with an overview, "Hispanic Community: Myth or Reality".

"The Hispanic Family and the Immigrant Experience", a workshop designed to discuss the dynamics of the Hispanic Family in a new land, stressed the experience of immigrants and the new roles or issues a family faces.

Arts, Literature and the Preservation of Culture", afforded the opportunity to discuss retention of cultural heritage in a new society.

"Sports from a Cultural Perspective" were highlighted as important in developing a sense of community.

And "The Hispanic Media - Their Role in Community Building" dealt with the responsibility of the media to assist the community in their community building endeavours.

The above-mentioned workshops, conducted by very effective resource persons, were well attended. During the

plenary session that ensued reports on their conclusions were presented.

Representatives from the Ministries of Citizenship and Culture and of Tourism and Recreation were able to present the participants with an overview and understanding of the government role and programs.

The discussion periods during the workshops and the plenary session permitted the members of the community as well as officials of the Ministries to identify more clearly and on a personal basis their aspirations and objectives.

The overall feeling of the Conference was that of success and expectation. Many conferences take place, many issues are identified but the real success is measured in the actual realization of those expectations.

The community expressed loud and clear the importance of a follow up program. The Ministry agreed. Some steps for continuity are currently taking place.

What happened was very fine. I would like to report next year on what followed. Only then, will we be able to assess the real success.

LILIANA

(In Pursuit of Excellence)

by Joyce Harris, Staff member

Liliana is a beautiful name and the bearer of this name is equally beautiful. I first heard about Liliana from a friend whose granddaughter is studying rhythmic gymnastics with aspirations of being part of the Canadian Olympic Team some day. From the glowing description I got, I felt she would make a good subject for *People Profile* and would like to share her accomplishments with the readers of *Multiviews*.

It was a long process to reach Liliana as she is a very busy person. When I finally talked to her on the phone, we agreed to meet on a Saturday morning at Seneca College where she was teaching a class.

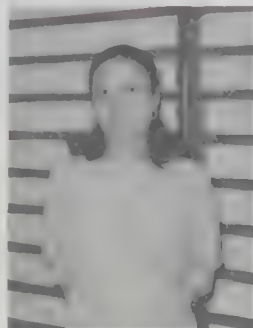
Liliana Dimitrova was born in Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria and came to Canada in 1972.

Liliana was involved in rhythmic gymnastics in Bulgaria and when Evelyn Koop, the President of Canadian Gymnastics Federation was in Bulgaria for international competition and saw Liliana working with the Bulgarian Junior National Women. Koop was obviously quite impressed with what she saw and asked Liliana if she would come to Canada and work with the Canadian National Team. Liliana happily accepted the offer but before she could leave the country, there was much paper work to be done and finally when an agreement was made between the two countries, a contract was prepared and everything was in order, she said goodbye to family and friends and Liliana was then on her way to Canada.

The flight over was uneventful, Liliana told me, except for the anticipation and wonder of what it would be like in Canada. Finally, the plane landed and she was met at the airport by E. Koop, who had made previous arrangements for her to stay in College residence at York University.

Liliana conducted seminars in 1972 at York University. Things developed well for her in the gymnastic scene of Canada and she has travelled from coast to coast with her students in competitions.

After the three year contract expired, a decision had to be made and Liliana



decided she would make it on her own. At present, she, along with Lynda Thompson, run a school under the name of *Arabesque*, which operates out of Forest Hill Public School after hours and she also has classes at Seneca College during the week and on Saturdays.

I would like to share a few words with you about Liliana that were written up in *Sports Seneca*.

"Behind all the medals, trophies and awards stands the coach whose demand for perfection has brought many accolades. *Liliana Dimitrova* was given the *Recognition Award for Continued Contribution* by the OGF/ORSFG at

the awards luncheon last June. Her dedication to the sport of Rhythmic Sportive Gymnastics could not be better rewarded then by the outstanding results of the gymnasts she coaches."

Let the words speak for themselves.

While doing this interview, I had the pleasure of meeting Liliana's husband, Ludmil and their daughter Sonya.

Liliana met her husband through friends and they were married in 1976. Ludmil came to Canada from Cuba where his father was a doctor. He liked it here for the opportunities it presented and he is now in business for himself as a dental technician.

Sonya, who is almost seven years old

seemed very interested in the girls practising their routines and I asked Liliana if she was interested in getting involved with gymnastics and she said "no, not yet" but added that it is very difficult to coach your own daughter and she is still looking for someone to start working with her. "She wants to come with me to the classes and she also likes to dance."

I asked Liliana what is a good age for girls to get started in gymnastics and she commented that seven years old is a good age but not before. However, it does not hurt to start them in ballet before they go into rhythmic gymnastics. The sport should be introduced to them but not seriously before that because they would lose interest after a little while and they want to do something else. When starting at the age of seven or even a little older, they are more likely to go on longer and come closer to their goals. In the sport of gymnastics, the girls can stay until they are 26. If they start too young, they tire more quickly. In artistic gymnastics, it is different, because they finish when they are 15 or 16 and that's it. Liliana is now working with girls for the Olympics of 1988 and she feels they have great potential. From my observation while talking, the girls were working hard and had the determination to reach the top and Liliana has the expertise, patience and energy to take them there.

Liliana's parents and a brother and other relatives still live in Bulgaria and she has the opportunity to visit with them every year when she goes there for competition. She also told me that she also keeps in touch with them by calling them once every month to see how they are and to keep in touch generally.

I asked Liliana what her main concerns were and she said that the health and job security of her family were important to her and that her family and herself are happy in what they are doing from day to day.

After being here now for more than 10 years, Liliana found the Canadian people to be friendly, caring and very helpful to her in her career and the only thing she fears is if illness happens and she cannot work and do the things she enjoys.

From all appearances, I would say that Liliana has been happy and successful as a Canadian and we would hope for continued success for her and her family in the years to come.

The Ethnic Press in Ontario

By John Yuen

Vladimir Mauko, a widely known journalist in Ontario's multicultural mosaic, would turn night into day to get his monthly Slovenian newspaper out on time.

Suddenly after 24 years of editing the paper, he was felled with a stroke. That was three years ago.

Now, after recovering from what could have been a crippling blow, he continues to put out his Slovenska Drzava (For a Free Slovenia) tabloid, operating out of a modest brick building in Toronto's West End.

"Thousands here in Ontario, across the country and around the world look forward to this publication every month," says Mauko proudly.

Mauko edits the stories, sells the ads and manages the paper for the Slovenian National Federation of Canada.

Mauko's comeback reflects not only the crusading zeal of hundreds of his countrymen but also the strength and resilience of the ethnic press itself.

Ontario is home to more than 100 ethnic publications, most of them with headquarters in Toronto. As well, there are 49 radio and television shows produced in 37 languages.

The majority of these programs are aired from Toronto's CHIN-AM and -FM, Brampton's CKMW and MTV Productions Ltd., a multicultural TV station, there are also weekly shows on network and independent television stations.

In addition, several are carried on community cable TV and a few are closed-circuit radio operations available on cable FM, such as on CHCR — Toronto's Greek radio station.

The foreign language press is no stranger to Ontario. As early as the 1900s when the so-called "fourth wave" of immigrants settled in Ontario and other parts of Canada, papers printed in a third language were being published in the province.

At that time, the first Chinese paper hit the streets in Toronto along with some Norwegian, Polish and German papers.

As more than two million immigrants — mainly European — arrived between 1946 and 1961, the majority, not knowing English or French, relied heavily on the ethnic papers for information about their former homeland and coping with life in a strange country.

Indeed, the huge influx of Italian immigrants in the 1950s (more than a quarter of a million) gave rise to Corriere Canadese, a daily, as a formidable force among even English-language newspapers with large circulations.

In 1954, Dan Ianuzzi Jr., a third-generation Canadian of Italian descent, realized that his fellow Italian-Canadians needed a publication to inform them of what was happening in Italy as well as to familiarize them with Canadian ways.

Today, his firm, Daisons Communications Inc., near Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition (CNE), owns three publications: Corriere Canadese, Corriere Illustrato, a weekend paper focusing on news features and entertainment, and Il Samaritano (The Samaritan) which reports on Italian community projects in churches and other religious events.

Ianuzzi also owns MTV, Canada's only multicultural TV station, which is located next to his Daisons' editorial

Irene Mycak, English-language editor of the Ukrainian Echo, Canada's largest Ukrainian paper

Vladimir Mauko, president of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario



Cable TV Producer Madeline Ziniak: Ethnicity sensitizes a potential two million Toronto viewers.



offices. Recently, he applied for authorization from the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to broadcast to other cities as far away as Vancouver and Saint John.

While programs such as Greek Horizons, O Nosso Programa, Asian Horizons and Girotondo give multicultural groups television exposure in their own language, many in the ethnic media see broadcasting as being more powerful than print in improving "intercultural understanding".

Award-winning TV producer Madeline Ziniak, of Rogers Cable, has, over the past two years, used her Ethnicity show "to reach people of different ethnocultural backgrounds on issues that not only affect them but also mainstream society."

"The weekly program, broadcast in English, helps Toronto's ethnic groups to interpret one to the other while sensitizing a potential two million Toronto viewers to what's going on in the various ethnic communities," says Ziniak.

Ziniak, winner of last year's Canadian Cable Television Association for Excellence in Ethnic Programming award, believes that "there are lots of people who live in a glass bubble in their community — they really don't know, for example, what architects are trying to do in renovating Toronto's Chinatown."

Multicultural newspapers and magazines have traditionally printed only in their own language. But some editors realize they have to forge closer links with English-speaking Canadians

of differing ethnic backgrounds.

For instance, the largest Ukrainian paper in Canada, the Homin Ukrainsky (Ukrainian Echo) in Toronto, started a monthly English-language supplement eight years ago.

According to Andrew Bandera, who was Echo's first English-language editor, "we will be able to communicate to interested non-Ukrainians our concerns and interests, to provide some insight into the dynamics and aspirations of our community, which is known at all, are often misunderstood or considered to be of little consequence."

Irene Mycak, a 24-year old communications graduate of the University of Windsor who succeeded Bandera on the paper, agrees with him. In fact, she has gone one step further by covering events of other cultural groups.

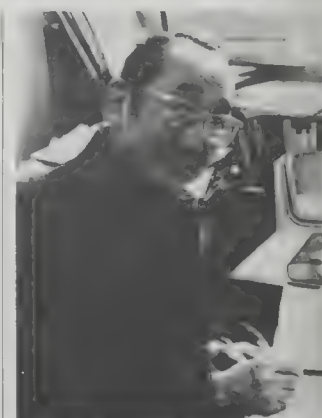
"It demonstrates that we're trying to maintain harmony that is emphasized so much in our society," declares Mycak.

"There are other cultural organizations in Ontario who face similar problems like ours and if there is any way we can help one another, we should do it," she suggests.

Two years ago, the Polish Alliances, edited by Jacek Borzecki, started an English two-page supplement for its twice-a-week paper.

"Increasingly, the current generation of Polish Canadians don't read Polish," he says. "In order to reach them we have to switch to English."

Borzecki adds: "In the years ahead we would have to devote more space to English, especially for the children of our readers."



Ken Mori, Japanese language editor of the New Canadian.

The semi-weekly Japanese New Canadian published in Toronto is unique as it started out only in English.

Publisher Ken Mori, who was one of the first members of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship in the early 1970s, recalls the New Canadian later publishing in Japanese.

Today its English-language section occupies half of the space and prominent Japanese-Canadians such as Toronto Star's book editor Ken Adachi write for the paper.

The English section "caters to young second- and third-generation Canadians of Japanese descent — mainly college and university graduates — who don't

know Japanese," says Mori.

The largest and most powerful ethnic publication is generally agreed to be the German Kanada Kurier weekly, published in Winnipeg with eight editions: Alberta, Manitoba, Montreal, Ontario, Ottawa, Saskatchewan, Toronto and Vancouver.

Its success stems partly from the large market of German-Canadians it serves: the 1981 census lists the German ethnic group as the second largest in Ontario with 174,545 persons.

Reader loyalty to the Kanada Kurier is another reason why the publication has done well. "We still do have subscribers who have been on the mailing list for over 30 years," says Monika Lang, its Toronto and Ontario editor.

But the nine Italian publications in Ontario make them the biggest ethnic publishing group (18 in all across Canada). The second largest group is Ukrainian with 12 published in Ontario (17 in Canada). The Greek community is third with four publications in Ontario and 10 in Canada.

Many ethnic publications such as Corriere Canadese and the New Canadian are independent commercial enterprises. But others are run by ethnic community organizations. For example, the Ukrainian Echo is owned by the Canadian League for the Liberation of Ukraine and the Polish Alliancier by the Polish Alliance of Canada.

However, the black community weekly, Contrast, which recently folded and has resumed publication under new ownership — Mohogani Communications Inc. of Toronto — has come up with a new editorial formula.

Although it is a private venture, Contrast has appointed a community board of advisors "to keep us on track and in tune with the community we serve," says Clennell Bynoe, its new managing editor.

While the Contrast experiment may be followed by others in the future, the forte of the ethnic press is its ability to unite its constituency.

Explaining the role of Corriere Canadese in strengthening the Italian communities, managing editor Vittorio Nanni points to his readers' special needs which are unique to Italians.

"Our paper has to meet those needs," he says. "For instance, Italian-Canadians feel more strongly than other Canadians about owning their own home. This affects the Italians' outlook on life and our editorial policy reflects that."

Many observers believe that, because the ethnic press celebrates the preservation of ethnic customs and traditions and at the same time integrates New Canadians into the Canadian mainstream, it gives substance to multiculturalism.

Bynoe, of Contrast, declares that his paper "holds firmly to the belief that the basis of Canadian unity is the promotion of multiculturalism throughout the nation."

(A multiculturalism policy was adopted in Ontario in 1972, following the federal policy announced by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1971.)

Since 1972, the Ontario government has set up programs to strengthen its links with the ethnic press which it considers vital to keep New Canadians informed of government policies.

Speaking at a meeting of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario last year, former Citizenship and Culture Minister Susan Fish stressed the importance of the foreign language press. She told the more than 100 members present that she found herself "turning increasingly to

you to help me perform my function as minister."

"One of the greatest challenges of this job is finding ways of communicating our policies and programs to the diverse groups that make up Ontario," she said.

Ontario 20, a special project of the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, has become an important symbol of the provincial government's commitment to multiculturalism, say many editors of ethnic publications.

Under Ontario 20, the provincial government purchases hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertisements each year in more than 100 ethnic newspapers printed in over 35 languages. It also runs ad campaigns on 19 radio stations in 34 languages, informing New Canadians of

government programs.

Many editors say too that they have come to depend heavily on government advertising but "getting lots of national advertising is like winning the 6/49 lottery," says one.

Gene Plouffe, a public relations executive with Plouffe Communications Inc., in Toronto who has just published the first edition of the Canadian Ethnic Media Guide, says the ethnic media "will have to become more professional if they are going to attract large retail advertisers and national advertising."

With the appearance of the guide last month, Plouffe anticipates a five per cent increase each year in advertising (totalling \$5-million) from large advertisers in the ethnic media across Canada.

Mauko, the Slovenian editor who is also president of the Ethnic Press Association of Ontario, believes that "everyone will benefit so long as there is a vibrant ethnic press."

"We're filling an informational gap the traditional mass dailies cannot fill," he says.

Besides, there is growing interest in "rediscovering one's ancestry," adds Mauko. "Third-generation Canadians of all stripes find it attractive to learn more about the cuisine, the folklore, the religion, the folk art, the mannerisms and the ideology of their forefathers."

That way, Mauko concludes, the ethnic press plays a key role in "preserving the cultures of the people in Ontario while developing a Canadian identity based on cultural diversity."

Youth View

by Monika Mainusch

The past, the present, the future. Youth have made the world what it is now and with every passing day, youth will continue our future.

Youth must realize that nothing will be handed to them and one just can not begin at the top with both feet in. They are at the bottom of the ladder in life and to climb is to learn, become individuals, communicate and to be noticed. Usually, youth do not realize their full potential and quit too soon, having a narrow mind toward

themselves, their society, and the world. Do as your friend does is the wrong approach to succeed as your own person. But then who's fault could this be? The youth of today have been given less teaching in responsibilities and are therefore not trusted with important tasks, thus shrinking their character. The youth have been commonly turned away from participating in their communities events, mainly jobs, through the excuse of being too young and thereby lacking experience. How is one to get experience if one does not give time for learning?

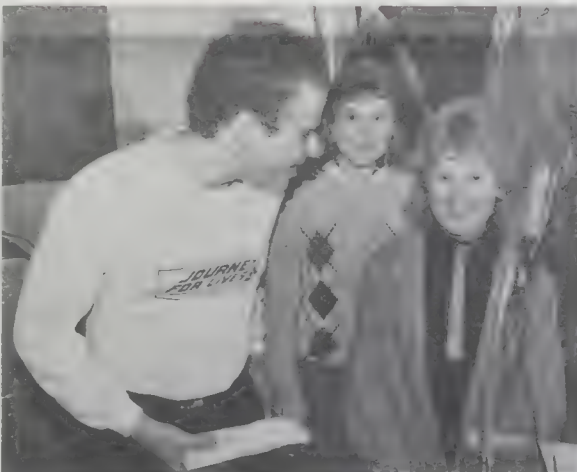
If all are given the chance that 1985 provides, the youth may become a better person in participating and in understanding development and peace.

Their goals are higher, more is expected of them.

Through exchange programs the youth around the world are given the chance to develop open minds, learn, and bring peace to their countries. Work programs now allow young people to achieve and gain experience in areas they had little chance of gaining entrance to. Girl Guides and Boy Scouts are just a few of the programs, allowing for the growth and independence of a youth's mind and being. But something still must be done.

If the young people around the world strive to learn, communicate, and better themselves, let there be time for it, encourage them and do not turn away.

They are your future



Two students from Lakewood Intermediate School attended the Steve Fonyo dinner at the Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 13, Saturday night. They brought with them a cheque for \$166 from the school together with best wishes for the runner. In return Steve Fonyo gave Heather Norris (left) and Tina Haines a kiss and thanked them for their efforts.



Students at Valleyview school celebrated Valentine's Day in a different way Thursday when they invited their grandparents to school for a hot dog lunch. Hillary Van Dam (left), shared a lunch of hot dogs, juice and cookies with her grandmother, Hannelora Strecker.

Willie Derouard (left) joined his adopted grandparent Bill Simpson for a visit Wednesday at Pinecrest. Joining them was Mark Barnabe. The boys brought Mr. Simpson a Valentine and gift.



Correction: The article in the last issue regarding the Bicentennial Interfaith Thanksgiving Service, failed to mention that Bishop Arthur Brown, a former member of the Ontario Advisory Council, was Chairperson for the entire event. He certainly is to be commended on an excellent job.

International Youth Year 1985 participation, development, peace

The opinions of young new Canadians

Maiki Andre Lupp and Valve Andre, Council member

Canada promotes positive social and cultural relations among peoples of diverse ethnocultural backgrounds. Thus new Canadians, with their own traditions, are encouraged to encounter existing Canadian cultural values.

The United Nations has designated 1985 as *International Youth Year*: "Participation, Development, Peace". (The age range of "youth" is 15-25).

Peace, international understanding and co-operation are essential prerequisites for development. Young people all over the free world are taking part in the activities of the *International Youth Year* and are expressing their concerns about the future of the world.

Some young people feel secure in their own countries' familiar environments. Yet there are also thousands of others who have been uprooted for political or financial reasons from their native soil and will now have to establish new roots in foreign lands.

Do we here in Canada recognize the needs and aspirations of our young immigrants? Do we provide a cultural environment which facilitates the participation of youth in development? Do we encourage youth participation and do we ensure access to every level of education?

What are the opinions of young new Canadians in Ontario regarding the above as well the whole concept of the *International Youth Year*?

A young ESL/D (English as a Second Language - Dialect) teacher, Maiki Andre Lupp, conducted a survey in Thornhill Secondary School, Ontario, among students who were all born outside Canada. They proudly call themselves young new Canadians, yet because of their diverse backgrounds their opinions vary although they are often remarkably similar. These students have come to Canada from countries such as Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Taiwan, Philippines, India, Israel, Italy, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana and Barbados.

Questions, summaries of responses and some individual comments are noted below:

Why did you choose Ontario as your new home?

The main reasons were good educational and career opportunities in a well-developed, friendly and multicultural province.

Ontario was chosen as a new home because:

- "Ontario is a well developed province and is friendly." Bernie Chau, 17, Kampuchea
- "It is a new province and it has many opportunities for old and young people." Raffaella Iaia, 16, Italy.
- "Ontario is a good place." Samuel Chong, Hong Kong
- "It has many advantages." Pauline Yen, 16, Hong Kong
- "Most of all, Ontario is prosperous." Jun Hyun Kim, 20, Korea

What does it mean to be a young new Canadian?

All of the young immigrants responded that they felt proud and enthusiastic to be young, new and - most importantly - free Canadians:

- "To be a young new Canadian is very important to me because if you are a Canadian you can do a lot of things. For example, you have the right to vote." Perlita Padua, 17, Philippines
- "It means a lot to me to be a young new Canadian. A lot of young people around the world wish to be here to have a better education, to have freedom and live in better economic situations. For me, it means to have a better future and more opportunities to live in a better home." Delmy Zelaya, 17, El Salvador.

Is it important for you to have two cultures?

Most of the young immigrants felt that it is important and beneficial to have two cultures and more than one language while living in Canada because:

- "Every culture has its own merits and it might help me to be a better person in some ways." Jun Hyun Kim, 20, Korea
- "It means learning a new language, adjusting to a new way of life and meeting new people not only Canadian but from different countries because Canada is a country that welcomes people from all over the world. I feel that I should keep my own culture and learn more about Canada which is my new home." Delmy Zelaya, 17, El Salvador

- "Having two cultures, West Indian and Canadian, will help me along in life by making me happier and knowing more about life." Sophia Beckles, 19, Barbados

What are the needs and hopes of young people in your home country?

The needs and hopes of young people in different countries vary depending on the country's economic and political situation. Most of the new Canadian immigrants hope for peace, freedom and a better education and life for the people in their homeland.

Young people in other countries need:

- "A vision of a hopeful future." Jun Hyun Kim, 20, Korea
- "Peace and jobs." Paul Tonkonog, 15, Israel
- "Education and a happy life." My Anh, 16, Kampuchea
- "More food, better education and nice homes." Wei Tien Hou, 18, India
- "To live in peace." Mercedes Zelaya, 15, El Salvador
- "To make their countries thrive and safe if they can." My Lan Loan, 17, Kampuchea
- "Better education, health care and freedom." Bernie Chau, 17, Kampuchea
- "Most young people in my country hope there will be no more war and their life would be better." Giaphong Do, 18, Vietnam
- "In my country the young people need going to the University, because going to the University is very hard in my country. Some young people hope they can go to another country to study English or another language." Chia-hsin, 15, Taiwan

What are the needs and hopes of young immigrants in Ontario?

Young new Canadians all share the same needs and hopes, needs and hopes

which could not always be met in their own countries.

This one example reflects the feelings of all the respondents:

- "Young new immigrants in Ontario hope to have a better life, to finish school and to find a good job. They also want their new country to be peaceful." Perlita Padua, 17, Philippines

How can the International Youth Year help you and other young people achieve your goals?

The young immigrants who responded to this survey had several recommendations for the I.Y.Y. Most felt that the *International Youth Year* should encourage communication and therefore understanding among the world's youth. It should also help countries develop better educational and career opportunities for their young people.

- "The United Nations International Youth Year can get people from different countries to meet each other and work together. That might help promote peace in the world." Eyal Anteby, 18, Israel
- "... enable young people to be good leaders of the future world by helping them to get a good education and show them a good vision of the world." Jun Hyun Kim, 20, Korea
- "... get young people together relating to one another and making everyone know how important they are." Sophia Beckles, 19, Barbados
- "... have a meeting every year with young people from all over the world. It can also organize an international

exchange program for students."

Raffaella Iaia, 16, Italy

The young new Canadians in this study see a great need for the *International Youth Year* because it can carry out the hopes and aspirations of young people all over the world. One person cannot do it alone, but only together with the United Nations and other youth around the world can this be achieved.

These students feel optimistic that the *International Youth Year* can promote better educational and career opportunities, and indeed foster peace and understanding, among young people throughout the world and not just in the more "fortunate" nations.

Youth of the World

Submitted by Vladimir Mauko - Council Member

In the majority of industrial nations with compulsory education, full employment for children under 15 years of age is, with some exceptions, prohibited.

There is, nevertheless, a 27% employment of children in this category in the developed countries.

In the industrial countries, compulsory attendance in schools for children under the age of 15 is almost universal.

In the underdeveloped countries, the attendance of children aged between 1-12, is less than 50%.

It is hoped that a study of the Canadian High School youth's profile will be undertaken. This youth attributes the greatest importance/value to the problem of friendship.

YOUTH OF THE WORLD IN NUMBERS (for the year 1980) IN THOUSANDS

	Children under 15	% of population	Mortal Rate	Life span
Africa	211	45	140	49
Asia	944	38.1	104	60
North America	56	23	13	73
Latin America	149	41	85	64
Europe	108	22	18	72
USSR	65	24	36	69
Oceania	47	29	43	69
More developed countries	260	23	21	72
Less developed countries	1,279	39.1	110	58
World's Total	1,539	35	98	62

The Toronto South Asian Review

Submitted by: Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri - Council Member

The *Toronto South Asian Review* is a Canadian journal dedicated to the promotion of the creative writing of people of South Asian Origins living in Canada and the US, and critical evaluations of these works. By providing such a forum, the editors believe that (among other things), in addition to bringing about an aesthetic unity of the South Asian Canadians living from coast to coast, an aesthetic understanding of these people by others can be brought about as well.

As part of this attempt, the TSAR periodically publishes volumes focussing on specific literatures that make up the South Asian panorama. The first of these was on Canadian Punjabi literature. The latest issue of TSAR (volume 3, no. 1) serves as the second in this series, and focusses on Sri Lankan literature, little known in the west. The issue strikes a balance between creative works and literary criticism as well as

between Canadian-based works and Sri Lanka-based works. Among the creative works is the first poetic translation of Ediriweera Sarachchandra's epoch-making *naadagam* play, Maname, the works of Sri Lankans writing in Sinhala, Tamil and English, as well as representative works of all six Sri Lankan Canadian poets, including Michael Ondaatje. Among the critical works are an eye-opening essay on Sri Lankan Canadian poets by Dr. Arun Mukherjee, another on the Sri Lankan English literary scene by Dr. D.C.R.A. Goonetilleka and a third sociohistorical essay on Sri Lankan literature spanning over a thousand years by Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri (Canada) who co-edits the volume with Dr. A.V. Suraweera (Sri Lanka).

Further Information available at: Station "A": Toronto, Ontario M5W 1X7

Italian Week at Laurentian University

by Ego Peter Bertuzzi

During the week of February 25 March 2, 1985, Laurentian University held its first *Annual Italian Week*. The aim of the week was twofold: to strengthen the ties between Laurentian University and the Italian Community of Sudbury; to promote the diffusion of Italian language and culture. On all accounts, the week was a great success.

The first event was the inaugural ceremonies with speakers such as *Dr. John Daniel*, President of Laurentian University; *Dr. Pascal Sabourin*, Dean of Humanities; *Dr. M. Macchia*, Consul General of Italy, who was kind enough to visit us from Toronto; *Mr. Ego Bertuzzi*, President of the Caruso Club. The words of the speakers were an omen of the success to come as they noted the importance of such an undertaking and wished the participants in the week's activities the best of luck. The week consisted of both social and cultural events. The cultural program included lectures by *Dr. S. Bancheri*, *McMaster University*, on "The Poetics of the *pastorale sacra*"; *M. Pasquarelli*, University of Toronto, who talked about "The Many Voices of Italy: Languages and Dialects from Friuli to Sicily"; *M*

Visentin, Marymount College, who elaborated on "The History of the Italians in Sudbury"; *T.O. Tunberg*, University of Toronto, who lectured on "Buoncompagno, New Departures in Rhetoric"; and finally, *Dr. M. Lettieri*, Erindale College, who spoke on "A Model for Renaissance Tragedy: P. Aretino's *Orazia* (1546)".

There were also movies: "Leonardo da Vinci"; "La Strada"; "Cristo si è fermato a Eboli". The social events, on the other hand, included an Italian Food Fair, sponsored by the Caruso Club and an Italian video music night. All of the events, both cultural and social were very well attended.

The Laurentian University Italian Week wanted to stress the multi-faceted nature of Italian culture. Italy is not all pizza and tarantella. It is also poetry, music, art, theatre, cinema and opera. Similar to other great countries, Italy has made indispensable contributions to western civilization. According to the university community and the Sudbury community at large, *the Laurentian Italian Week* illustrated this point quite effectively.

North Bay pays homage to Leger Family during 22nd Annual Carnaval and Francophone Week '85

by Louise Landriault - Council Member

On the occasion of the 22nd Carnaval and Semaine Française '85 in North Bay, Franco-Ontarians paid homage to the illustrious Leger family.

At that time, the life and celebrated career of an exceptional man, the former Governor General Jules Leger, was highlighted. *Madame Gabrielle Leger's* devotion to duty towards the people of Canada was also recognized with admiration and gratitude. *His Eminence Paul Emile Cardinal Leger's* example of a life freely given to the service of mankind, also served as an inspiration to those present. The Cardinal celebrated his 81st birthday recently.

The Youth Group of Le Centre Culturel "Les Compagnons" in collaboration with l'Acco (the organization of Francophone Cultural Centres of Ontario) took advantage of this occasion to convene a meeting in North Bay, on January 26 and 27 last, of all Youth Groups in Ontario - in order to have the opportunity to meet with *His Eminence Cardinal Leger* and *Madame Gabrielle Leger*.

The Minister of State for Youth - *Madame Andree Champagne*, was also present to launch the *International Year for Youth*, as well as to personally present a cheque to the Youth Group on behalf of the Secretary of State.

The objectives of this meeting of the youth of Ontario, were to be able to discuss problems which they will encounter on their way to the year 2000, as these young people are the leaders of tomorrow. The workshops touched on World Peace and on the Third World and the problems of developing countries.

A further objective was realized when the youth were able to meet with two prominent personalities, who, each in his own way, were more than qualified to discuss these issues with them - that

is, *His Eminence Cardinal Leger* and *Madame Andree Champagne*, Minister of State for Youth.

It was in order also, in this *International Year for Youth*, that the young people be aware of this special year dedicated to them - a time set aside for them to discuss their aspirations, their desires and their future.

With the financial help from the Secretary of State and the hundreds of volunteers under the expert guidance of local organizers such as *Louise Landriault* and *Marcel Andre Sauve*, this important historical week-end was an unforgettable and a qualified success.



Young Achievers

by Ray Pavlove - Council Member

Young achievers have been honoured by the Ontario Government as part of the Province's celebration of *International Youth Year*. The achievers, from 15 to 24 years of age have been presented with the *Ontario Youth Medal* at ceremonies in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Muskoka, Sudbury, and Thunder Bay.

"The young people are our best and brightest, and they represent tens of thousands more who achieve a host of goals everyday. They shine in many fields, including business, the arts, sports, science, education, and the workplace and they are deeply committed to bettering their communities", explained Frank Drex, Parliamentary Assistant to the Premier in charge of *International Youth Year*.

Bob Rice of Parry Sound is such a winner



Best athlete in cross country running and track. Bob has won many provincial and Canadian awards in both sports

Rotary Council of Parry Sound to host Exchange Students from Forty Countries

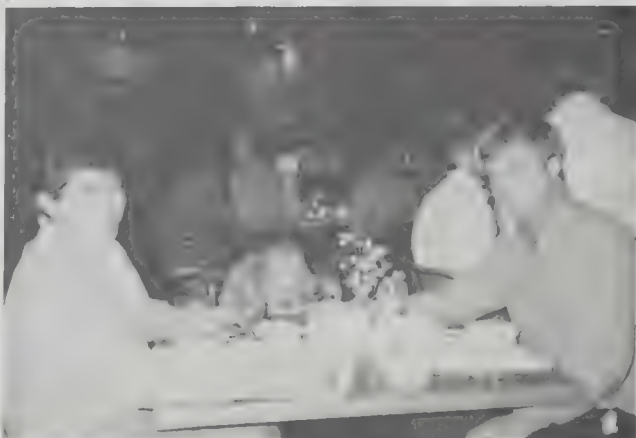
by Ray Pavlove - Council Member

Rotary Exchange Students, representing forty countries will be involved with an *International Youth Year* presentation at the *Rotary International District 701 Conference*, to be held in Parry Sound in September, 1985. The exchange students will present talks, songs and dances related to the *International Youth Year* theme.

Participation, Development, and Peace Co-chairman of the Conference and *Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship* member, *Ray Pavlove* says, "What a marvellous opportunity it will be for the four hundred and fifty delegates to see and hear the world's youth present their perceptions and ideas on Participation, Development, and Peace"



Council Meeting – April 12 - 14, 1985 Fern Resort – Orillia



1 Vandra Musemann — gave a presentation on "Multicultural Policy Making in Canada — Limits and Possibilities"

2 Editorial Advisory Board Standing l. to r. Richard Cumbo, Valve Andre Louise Landriault, Maggie Milne and Orest Rudzik. Sitting l. to r. Eva Terp and Vladimir Mauko — Convenor

3 Mr. Randy Norberg, Asst. Deputy Minister Multiculturalism and Citizenship Division, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture bringing greetings and remarks to the Council

4 l. to r. Elvira Sanchez de Malicki (Council Member), Son Andrei, Husband Marek

5 Council Members at Policy Session — "Equality Now"

6 Council members who received volunteer Awards — from l. to r. Richard Cumbo, Valerie Mah and Vladimir Mauko

7 Council Members at Meal Time

8 Dorene Jacobs, MCC Research Officer, Ethnocultural Data, gives a hand to staff members Phyllis Rowe and Joyce Harris (l. to r.)

9 Policy Discussion Session — Members Shown l. to r. Dr. Orest Rudzik, Vice-Chair, Dr. Mavis Burke, Pres. Mary Amyotte and Edwin Pearson, Council Members and Maggie Milne, Vice-Chair

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Editorial Advisory Board
Vladimir Mauko (Convenor)
Maggie Milne
Valve Andre
Richard Cumbo
Eva Terp
Joyce Harris — Secretary

Photos by
Vladimir Mauko

multi views

WINTER 1985 VOLUME 9 NUMBER 2



The Honourable Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, 1985.

Photo Credit: Carr Beecher

THE NEW WAVE

and Culture, through whom our Council reports to the government of this province.

In the months following her appointment, Dr. Munro has already demonstrated her commitment to the concept, as well as to the policy of multiculturalism, and laid the foundations for a closer, more meaningful and productive relationship between her ministry and

the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship. The Council looks forward to working with Dr. Lily Munro in serving the government and people of Ontario.

The Council also welcomes its new President, Stanley Frolick, Q.C., whose seminal role in the genesis of a policy of Multiculturalism in Canada, and a

long-standing, leading role in ethnocultural affairs and interaction was recognized in his appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to this position.

We welcome too, our new Vice-President, Mr. Hanny Hassan and nine new members of the Council:

Arno Ambel, S.S. Marie Wm. P. Bassel, Q.C., Toronto
Paul Harris, Etobicoke
Ramune Jonaitis, Toronto
Eric S. Lindsay, Q.C. -Scarborough
Raquel Marziali, Mississauga
Talat Muinuddin, Thornhill
Phil Quattrocchi, Kingston
Nisar H. Sheraly, Scarborough

Mr. Hassan has a distinguished record of community service, but it is the analytical and incisive mind of a professional engineer that has already made its mark on the Council meetings.



Stanley W. Frolick, Q.C. President.

professional engineer that has already made its mark on the Council meetings.

With new leadership, injection of fresh energy and enthusiasm, and new points of view by new Council members, with an accessible and responsive Minister, a new Deputy Minister, Bryan Davies, and a new Assistant Deputy Minister, Lyn Statten, new horizons for the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship open up.

Know Your Region

Convenors of Regions and Ad Hoc Committees

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS



Mr. Stanley W. Frolick, Q.C. President



Mrs. Maggie Milne Vice-President



Mr. Hanny Hassan Vice-President

Prof. Philip Alexander
Convenor
Southwestern Ontario Region



SOUTH
WESTERN



Dr. Suwanda Sugunasiri
Convenor
Central "A" Region



NORTHERN

SOUTH
WESTERN

CENTRAL 'A'

EASTERN

CENTRAL 'B'

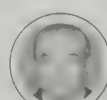
AD HOC COMMITTEES



Mrs. Mary Amyotte
Convenor
Interfaith Committee



Ms. Madeline Ziniak
Convenor
I.Y.Y. Committee



Mr. Vladimir Mauko
Convenor
Editorial Board



Mrs. Vara Singh
Convenor
Immigrant Women's Committee



Mr. Jason Yee
Convenor
Eastern Ontario Region



Miss Rita Cox
Convenor "B" Region

MEETING OF THE FULL COUNCIL-SEPTEMBER 27TH, 28TH, 1985

by Stanley W. Frolick, President

Under a new President and a partly new Executive Committee, a meeting of the full Council was held on September 27 and 28, 1985, which began with a luncheon, billed as an *orientation meeting* for the benefit of the nine new members whose appointments were announced on June 18, 1985 by the Premier.

The President, Stanley Frolick, introduced the new members, extended his congratulations on their appointment and bid them welcome. He warned that demands on their time, energy and expertise would bear no relationship to the honoraria they will receive. The two Vice-Presidents, Maggie Milne and Hanny Hassan gave the new members a short introduction to the Council and an overview of its structure, functions and goals.

The full Council *assembly* was addressed by the President. After welcoming all members, "old" and "new", he thanked the office staff, and particularly Phyllis Rowe, his Administrative Assistant for the enormous effort that went into planning and finalizing all the arrangements for the staging of this two-day meeting. Mr. Frolick shared his views with members of the Council's past performance and its future prospects and role, particularly under the conditions of a new government in power in Ontario, emphasizing one of the chief duties of the Council, namely that of forwarding recommendations on to the government and discussing all aspects of this function.

The five regional committees held separate meetings in the course of the afternoon.

The after dinner speaker was Prof. Manoly L. Lupul of the University of Alberta, who played such an important role in defining the multicultural policy which was adopted and announced by the then Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, as Canada's official policy.

MULTIVIEWS

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Richard Cumbo
Mary Laszlo
Joyce Harris - Secretary

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Lyn Statten, Assistant Deputy Minister addressing the Council.



Ulna Plawuszczak, Youth Delegate at Couchiching Conference in August, 1985, sharing her views of the Conference with the Council.



Marcel Weider, Youth Delegate at Chochiching Conference, August, 1985, giving a report to Council.



Prof. Manoly Lupul, University of Alberta addressing the Council.



(l. to r.) Madeline Ziniak, Council Member; Marcel Weider, Youth Delegate; Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture; Ulna Plawuszczak, Youth Delegate; Mr. Stanley Forlick, President Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Prof. Lupul also played a crucial role in the *Constitutional Debates*, which resulted in amendments to the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, enshrining the principle of multiculturalism therein.

In his address entitled, *Multiculturalism: Back to Basics*, he began by assessing how multiculturalism is perceived by its detractors and the degree of acceptance and understanding it has earned. Both were found wanting. To achieve better results in promoting multiculturalism as a policy, attention to a few basics might be helpful, such as the realization that multiculturalism is derived from people and not from policies and programs of governments, that it is an extension of the original dualistic approach to culture and language. He then went on to describe the efforts that are made primarily in Western Canada to give meaning to multiculturalism in its cultural and its linguistic context, through bilingual and trilingual education programs, because one's identity is rooted in the culture and language of one's ethnicity.

Professor Lupul argued that "the key to accepting multiculturalism as a cultural policy that encompasses all, is to see it as an umbrella under which all other cross-culture movements flourish, whether these be bicultural, intercultural, interracial or even interfaith and international."

In order to give multiculturalism a wider base of acceptance, "there must be an acceptance, not only of ethnicity as a proper centre of identification for

some individuals, but of ethnocultural groups as their legitimate spokesmen." (Only when conditions prevail that develop the confidence in one's identity will ethnocultural groups give up seeing multiculturalism as being somehow peculiarly their own). "Ethnocultural groups will not give up what to them is practically a proprietary hold on multiculturalism until they feel that their legitimacy as social and cultural phenomena and as centres for developing individuals identity are recognized."

The speaker then went on to discuss only the two most important conditions needed to legitimize ethnicity in the process of severing the exclusive relationship between multiculturalism and ethnicity. Both conditions are basic to the future security and welfare of ethnocultural communities. The first is to improve the base for accessing a second ancestral language like Chinese or Italian, for cultural purposes through an amendment to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms in Canada's new Constitution.

The second condition is core funding, or funding for group or community development by federal and provincial multicultural agencies. "For", Dr. Lupul argued, "without access to staff, equipment, and a well-managed office, without, in short, a capable and efficient professional support base ethnocultural groups that have demonstrated their will to survive will be unable to provide new activities attractive to the young or raise the

quality of existing activities to involve the young." There is for us today a model in every province furnished by the French-Canadians as a consequence of the creation of an organization called the Federation of Francophone Outside Quebec, with its head office in Ottawa.

The speaker concluded that it is easy to accommodate the critics of multiculturalism, provided it is only the difficulty of identifying with multiculturalism based primarily in a culture (and language) of ethnicity that is the problem, and not the fact of diversity itself. It is not necessary to cultivate diversity in Canada, for it exists and has always existed here naturally between the native peoples, in New France, among the Loyalists in the settlement of the West, and the growing of pluralism, resulting from the influx of immigrants in the past several decades. Hence any conscious policy of cultural assimilation into one or even two melting pots is totally unrealistic.

"It is far more productive", Dr. Lupul therefore suggested, "to accept the legitimacy of ethnicity in exchange for a liberalized multiculturalism that encompasses a wide range of cross-cultural or plurastic interests and movements. That is the best path by far toward a policy for human relations that goes beyond sufferance and tolerance and embraces acceptance and mutual respect for all the interests that hope to benefit from a policy of multiculturalism in Canada."

Before the Plenary Session was convened the next day, the just appointed Deputy Minister, Mr. Bryan Davies, was ushered in by the President and was introduced to each member, stopping to chat briefly with each. Ms. Lyn Statten, the Assistant Deputy Minister, was made welcome in our midst too, and she stayed on to hear the various reports which followed. Reports from Regional and Ad Hoc committees, were presented and discussed.

The Honourable Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture hosted the luncheon for the Members of the Council. She was introduced by Professor Philip Alexander. In her short but warm and sincere remarks, she reiterated her commitment to multiculturalism, pledged a new relationship between the Council and herself and her Ministry, based on partnership and mutual respect and understanding and promising to have direct and frequent consultations with the President and be personally accessible.

She graciously agreed to present retiring members of the Council with framed scrolls, acknowledging their public service and contribution to multiculturalism through their work in the Council. The recipients were: Dr. Mavis Burke, past president, (who was absent due to a prior commitment) Dr. Orest T. Rudzik, past vice-president, Mrs. Irene Chu, Dr. Shahida R. Khan, Mrs. Zora Milovanov, Mrs. Eva Terp and Mrs. Lilia Hawkins.

The President thanked the Minister for gracing the council's meeting with her presence and for the support she has already demonstrated for the Council's needs and goals.

The afternoon Plenary Session concluded with the adoption of reports and recommendations, discussions on future plans and on the regional structure of the Council.

The general consensus is that the two-day meeting was very interesting and productive. The organization was flawless. Everything was done on time and kept to the allotted time period. From start to finish, the meeting was a smooth, efficient operation.

THE CALL OF COUCHICHIING

by Madeline Ziniak, Council Member

Five delegates selected by each region of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship were sponsored by the Council in order to attend the 1985 Annual Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs Conference.

Ulana Plawuszcak, Willowdale, Tony Fan, Ottawa, Barbara Makomaski, Ottawa, Pamela Goyal, Don Mills, Marcel Weider, Toronto were selected on their merits of being ethnocultural youth leaders and active in integrative intercultural sharing. Valve Andre, Mary Laszlo and Madeline Ziniak, members of the ad hoc International Youth Year Committee, also attended this annual conference.

This four day event held at Geneva Park, Ontario, had such prominent guest speakers and panelists as the Right Honourable Joe Clark, Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Donald Macdonald, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada and Charles McMillan, Senior Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister.

Workshops and group discussions immersed youth delegates and council members into flamable dialogue on immigration policy, multiculturalism and the rights of every Canadian despite his ethnocultural heritage.

Council members proudly observed youth delegates challenge guest speakers

on the under emphasised areas of ethnoculturalism and brought them to task on re-affirming the importance of multiculturalism in all facets of Canadian life.

The revolutionary establishment of two youth committees within the auspices of C.I.P.A. is proof that the impact of the presence of youth delegates was not only a temporary phenomenon. The C.I.P.A. Youth Advisory Committee was formed of which our youth delegates are members for the purpose of contributing to future C.I.P.A. Conferences. A Youth Liaison Committee was formed with C.I.P.A. of which Valve Andre, IYY committee member is included.

The experience of being involved in a conference of this scale was shared with by two delegates at the O.A.C.M.C. general meeting of September.

The Relevance of Couchiching-ing

by Ulana Plawuszcak

It has been said that "no member needs so great a number of muscles as the tongue: this exceeds all the rest in the number of its movements". For 54 years and counting, this has been especially true of Couchichingers.

The question for us - the privileged neophyte participants, which requires an

answer, however, is how relevant these enthusiastic lakeside chats are to the political scene...Are they or are they not instruments of representative political change, however subtle?

At the outset, I would like to observe that the concept of relaxed, all-inclusive and thus, unorthodox, conferencing has its merits. Couchiching's attempt to turn complex problems of the head into 'simple' moral questions for the heart to answer is, of course, a necessary part of the total political discussion in Canada.

In recent times, this political discussion can more or less be summarized by such headlines as "European countries are lining up for Star Wars contracts;" "U.N. speeches will set the stage for summit;" and "Canada's different priorities." The Conference we attended hoped to take "a new look at our international relationships" and therefore to present a Canadian viewpoint on these and other urgent issues.

Indeed, several dozen hours "officially", and an unknown number "unofficially", were spent identifying and categorizing Canada's priorities internationally. The results, I believe, were best summarized by the ensuing media reports (which were, nonetheless, few and wanting). Those ideas reflecting a particularly Canadian view as interpreted, for example, by the closing speaker, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, were picked up by the media in this fashion:

- ☐ Canada needs a "painful reappraisal" of economic arrangements with all its trading partners.
- ☐ Canada can play a prominent role in international relations only if its economy is strong;
- ☐ Canada could play a "potential mediating" role between the government of South Africa and its "respected black leadership";

.....and so on

This "Canadian view" I found disturbing. The feeling was reinforced

by the fact that, while the information, opinions and pleas of special guests from Africa, Latin America (and other politics with which Canada has ties) were up-to-date, comprehensive, firm, questioning and demanding of a greater individual Canadian participation, they were "answered" by the participant Canadian politicians, professors, businessmen and journalists with characteristically apologetic caution, magnanimous 'understanding', and conservative solutions and solution-making. Both within and outside the "hall of the faithful", our 'movers and shakers' were unwilling to take stands. Wherefore, then, the "radical forum" known as Couchiching?

The unwillingness was sorely evident in the two matters crucial to our group: immigration policies and multiculturalism. Despite an opening forum, and two lively and intense group discussions (which accumulated concerned individuals and valid arguments by the hour), we were still confronted with open racism, "ethnics" vs. "Canadians", closed-door policy suggestions, mainstream vs. non-mainstream media differentiation, identity-crisis reinforcement...in sum, token consideration of cultural affairs.

We didn't make the news in a major way, but we *did* arrange the establishment of a youth members steering committee. (only on paper). We also pressed our points, priorities, and arguments home - sometimes successfully - despite the skepticism, timidity and establishment-attitude of the audience proper.

In retrospect, it helps to remember that gatherings such as Couchiching combat obstacles in order to get a certain response, but, with *got*, the response is insupportable. Thus, if it did not accomplish much for Canadian politics, "Couch" - we must remember - was not meant to. But *our* presence did something: it helped to balance the "Canadian look" for the first time.!



Hon. Joe Clark, Madelin Ziniak, Marcel Weider, Pamela Goyal, Mary Laszlo.



Tony Fan, Ulana Plawuszcak, Eric Koch (Vice-Pres. Programming, Co-Chair Conference) at lunch.



Pamela Goyal, Madeline Ziniak and Brad Christakos, (Institute Director, Exec. Committee) at lunch.



Youth Delegates & Couchiching Directors after establishment of Youth Committee.

Couchiching Impressions

by Marcel Weider

Involvement - B'Nai Brith League for Human Rights (Ont.)

- Canadian Jewish Congress, Ontario Region

- U of T Student Council - Chairman Presidential Task Force on Race Relations.

I would like to preface my remarks by saying thank you to the Council for the opportunity to attend the Conference and especially Molly Nisker for nominating me. I would also like to express my gratitude to Madeline for her efforts and leadership at the Conference.

I have two views:

A. Ontario is Canada - Lack of Representation by Regions of the Country
- issues viewed through Ontario perspective.

"Who needs Ontario anyway?"

B. Canada (or Ontario) of yesterday looking for answer for Canada of tomorrow.

☐ Mainly Business/Academic/Professional - who's who of Ontario Establishment

☐ Few ethnic, especially visible minorities present

☐ Treated politely but could feel undercurrent of tension

☐ Unsure of role of youth at conference

Importance of Conference

☐ Opportunity to meet other youth from other ethnic backgrounds - share experiences/problems/advice

☐ Opportunity to show the Ontario of today young, vibrant and diverse

☐ Future of Ontario is not reserved for any one group

The work that you and my parents have done has made it easier for me to succeed in this society, now its my turn to help carry on this work.

Together we are Ontario

The opportunity of contribution to the C.I.P.A. conference by the youth delegates was an exercise of integration of youth from a variety of ethnocultural backgrounds with their distinct presentations of the undeniable reality that multiculturalism is vibrant and inherent in the very being of ethnocultural youth in Ontario.

The Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs was successful in the realization that more youth involvement with a broader cross section of the present ethnocultural society in existence is not only necessary but is fruitful to the dynamics of a conference which deals with the Canadian establishment and its relationship and responsibility to the multifaceted, multicultural youth of today.

If *International Youth Year* has been able to propagate and reflect the issues and concerns of the multicultural youth of Ontario, then *International Youth Year* has been successful in laying the groundwork for better dialogue, integration and intercultural sharing of the youth, out ticket to a truly dynamic multicultural Ontario.

OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR

*There are gains for all our losses,
There are balm for all our pain,
But when youth, the dream departs
It takes something from our hearts
And it never comes again.*

by Madeline Ziniak, Council Member

International Youth Year comes to an end December 31, 1985. For the

Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship and especially for the International Youth Year Committee, this special event year has begun a marked outreach to the ethnocultural youth of Ontario which will hopefully not end with the demise of International Youth Year.

The O.A.C.M.C. has grabbed opportunities in the past to dialogue with youth and identify their concerns but International Youth Year has set free a platform for ethnocultural youth to visibly participate and verbalize the issues which they feel are not being satisfactorily addressed nor dealt with.

Availability and accessibility to two such platforms was made possible by the O.A.C.M.C. "A Dialogue with Youth" and the participation of five chosen youth delegates at the 1985 Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs Conference.

The Youth Symposium, designed and executed by the Central Ontario Region B Committee became an efficient vehicle for selected youth from a variety of ethnic backgrounds to identify and address their concerns.

The workshop topics: Youth and Education, Youth and Employment, Youth and Family Concerns were chosen from areas identified by the Senate Committee on Youth Concerns.

Comments by the youth participants and recommendations were recorded and compiled into a comprehensive report: Procedures of the Youth Symposium on "A Dialogue with Youth".

The Symposium was not only a vehicle for focusing on concerns of the youth of today but was also a showcase and acknowledgement for the recipients of the youth medals selected by the O.A.C.M.C. with the cooperation of the I.Y.Y. committee for their promotion of the concept of multi-

culturalism in Ontario, the encouragement of intercultural sharing and the demonstration of a positive youth image.

Dr. Mavis Burke, President of the O.A.C.M.C. at the time of presentations, congratulated and acknowledged Michele Kerr of Mississauga, Louisa Navandira of London and Clifford Tebishgoeshik of Thunder Bay for their unique and varied contribution to multiculturalism in Ontario.

The sponsorship of 5 ethnocultural youth delegates by the O.A.C.M.C. to the 1985 Couchiching Institute on Public Affairs Annual Conference was a successful outreach programme initiated by the IYY ad hoc committee. The theme of the 1985 Conference "Who in the World Needs Canada?" set the stage for the selected youth delegates to present their realities as ethnocultural youth living in a multicultural Ontario by posing provocative questions and statements to guest speakers and panel.

International Youth Year, as has its themes; Peace, Development and Participation as designated by the United Nations, marked the minds of the youth and aged alike regardless of ethnocultural background. For the INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR COMMITTEE and the O.A.C.M.C. it has given the opportunity to rise to the challenge initiated by this special year: To find the pulse of the ethnocultural youth in Ontario and provide a vehicle for this expression of youth reality riveted with issues solved and unsolved and to set free of their visions of a multicultural Ontario for "a nation becomes valuable to its people if it succeeds in cultivating its diversity and the future lies in the hands of our youth."

"THE POLISH PAVILLION OF YOUTH" AT HOMELANDS '85 — OTTAWA

by Mira Gawalewica, Council Member

The festival closed with a reception at St. Hyacinth Church Hall at 201 Lebreton Street, Ottawa, April 26, 1985. This reception was planned as the final event in one *Youth Year* project.

The reception presented the opportunity to review the *International Youth Year* project so far and it was agreed that the objectives set up by the United Nations were indeed met quite adequately. They were:

- ☐ participation, development and peace
- ☐ youth activities of participating countries and organizations
- ☐ promote the integration of youth concerns
- ☐ interest in other groups in society
- ☐ promoting an understanding of the contribution of young people to society

As is customary, each year, the Canadian Polish Congress, Ottawa Branch, operates a pavilion at "Homelands", the Festival Folk Arts which is organized by the Ottawa Folk Arts Council.

I was asked to organize the Polish Pavilion this year and the Folk Arts Council stressed that in recognition of *International Youth Year*, the focus was to be on youth. In addition to the opportunity to present and demonstrate Polish folk art, it was also an occasion to encourage young people to become involved. They took the responsibility to plan and develop the projects themselves.

Under the sponsorship of the Canadian Polish Congress, Ottawa Branch, a youth group was formed and we set to work on details with a view of obtaining assistance for the IYY programme of the Secretary of State. From the time of our first meeting, February 10th to the closing date of Homelands, we experienced what can only be described as a period of intense activity.

Some members of the Youth Group selected individual sub-projects; some formed small groups. Each sub-project was prepared in detail, identifying specific activities, including workplans as to how these would be organized and implemented and listing resources to be utilized. Each sub-project was justified by explanations of how the objectives and themes of *International Youth Year* would be addressed, how other sectors of the community would be involved and how young people would benefit. The Polish Polanie Dance Group and the Polish Paderewski Choir, both wishing to participate, submitted project plans and devoted many extra hours to rehearsals. At our regular meetings, members of the Youth Group provided reports on the snags, the difficulties and finally, the development of their plans. Itemized lists of expenditures were prepared for each sub-project and our overall project, "Polish Pavilion of Youth" was submitted for approval and assistance, which to our great joy, we received.

The projects, as finally presented, did not all take place within the Polish Pavilion at Homelands. They were quite varied in nature. I heard many favourable comments on their versatility, such as:

- The *Basic Setup* gave a modern and elegant appearance to the pavilion
- The *Data Base* acted as a reference centre, listing programmes, dates and times of presentations.

Polish lessons proved to be a very popular feature. It is surprising how much one can learn of the complexities of the Polish language in a ten minute instruction period.

Interesting displays and comments recorded the experiences of a group of young students during their visit to Poland in 1983.

Guitar recitals and piano recitals provided unusual and much applauded features.

Scouting activities were represented by posters and an attractive little field kitchen, prepared by young girl scouts.

A fencing demonstration was unique, elegant and much admired.

A stamp display aroused considerable interest.

Performances by the Polanie Dance Group and presentations of folk songs from central Poland by the Paderewski Choir were greatly appreciated.

In this respect, the youth are to be congratulated for the splendid job and certainly for so adequately fulfilling the objectives set out the United National for this *International Youth Year*.

Elizabeth Kolodziej, Project Coordinator "Homelands"

MULTICULTURAL FOUNDER DIES

(From the Chronicle Journal Thunder Bay) January 21, 1986

A funeral service was held at 10 a.m. Wednesday, January 22 at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church for Frank Obljubek, president of the Cultural Society of Canadian Slovenians and a founding member of the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association. He was 52.

After helping found the association in 1972, he served as its president in 1975 and initiated the regional movement on multiculturalism in 1977 which resulted in the formation of the Multicultural Association of Northwestern Ontario. He was president of that association from 1960 to 1984.

Obljubek was also instrumental in the formation of the Ontario Multicultural Association. He was founder and editor of the Northern Mosaic, was involved with the planning of national conferences and was the organizer of many folklore festivals.

Employed by the Ontario Library Service at Nipigon in 1960, Obljubek became a library consultant in 1968 and was president of the Ontario Public Library Association. His book "Librarian Training Manual" has been revised and will be printed by the province.

Prayers were held at Everest Funeral Chapel on January 21, 1986.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP

by Mr. Hanny Hassan, Vice-President

Objective

The objective of these operational guidelines is to provide an effective framework for the selection, study and development of recommendations within the regional structure of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship.

Introduction

There is a need to effectively utilize the human and financial resources of OACMC to provide advice on the most pressing concerns within the mandate of the Council and to promote the Government of Ontario's policy on multiculturalism.

The guidelines recognize the limited time available to members of a voluntary council who are, in most cases, also involved in many other community activities.

A need for coordination of the Council's efforts has been evident since the restructuring of Council to a regional format. Most comments from Council members, in response to the request for input to these guidelines, have been supportive of the regional focus of Council.

However, it has been of some concern that the mandate and term of the current ad hoc committees has not been adequately defined and that insufficient interaction has occurred between the regional committees and the ad hoc committees.

These guidelines attempt to address the above concerns by providing a definition of the roles of the various Council committees and by describing the evolution of a recommendation as it is developed and adopted by OACMC.

ROLES OF ADVISORY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

The Advisory Council

The full Advisory Council, acting as committee of the whole, reviews and adopts recommendations prepared by other committees of OACMC, in accordance with Order in Council numbered OC-2521/84.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall:

- ☐ prioritize the work of the Council, by reviewing suggestions for issues to be studied and selecting those which have the greatest concern
- ☐ develop an annual work plan for the Council's activities based on issues identified by Council members, regional committees or the Government of Ontario
- ☐ establish ad hoc committees for the study of concerns or issues that are of a province wide nature, including the appointment of committee chairpersons and committee members
- ☐ assign issues to a specific committee, for study, based on the previously established priorities
- ☐ coordinate the activities of regional and other committees
- ☐ serve as a clearing house for information to be shared among regional and ad hoc committees
- ☐ administer, with the President, the routine functions of the Council
- ☐ establish, with the President, the agendas for Council meetings
- ☐ act on behalf of the Council between full Council meetings
- ☐ liaise with other agencies, boards and commissions

The Regional Committees

- The Regional Committees shall:
- ☐ identify issues or concerns for

consideration by the Executive Committee for inclusion in the Council's annual work plan

- ☐ provide input to ad hoc committees and other regional committees
- ☐ review and comment on draft recommendations developed by ad hoc committees and other regional committees
- ☐ provide community feedback on issues of concern to Council
- ☐ at the request of the Executive Committee, serve as a lead committee in researching a specific issue and developing recommendations related to the issue
- ☐ with the concurrence of the Executive Committee and within the limits of available resources, study and report on any issues that are of regional concern and that are not being currently examined by other committees
- ☐ provide a regional perspective and focus to matters brought before Council.

Ad Hoc and Coordinating Committees

Most of the Council's study of issues, particularly of a provincial scope, should be performed by ad hoc committees drawn from the membership of Council. Every attempt should be made to have each region represented on these committees. The size of the ad hoc committees should be limited to 5 members. Members should not serve on more than one ad hoc committee at any time.

The term and mandate (task) of the committee should be defined at the inception. The scope of each committee's work should be limited so that the assignment may be completed within a reasonable time and within an assigned budget.

The ad hoc committees should perform the research and develop the recommendations in the area assigned to them by the Executive Committee. They may solicit the assistance of the regional committees in performing their research. They should circulate their draft recommendations to the regional committees for discussion and comment prior to submitting them to the Executive Committee for review and the full council for adoption.

The Executive Committee may wish to consider the establishment of coordinating committees where there are several issues which are related and/or which may be of on going concern. The role of the coordinating committee should be to coordinate the efforts of ad hoc sub-committees, which will have a narrow focus within the broader mandate of the coordinating committee. The coordinating committee should be composed of the chairpersons of the ad hoc sub-committees.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

Council members, regional committees or the Government of Ontario may raise concerns, to the Executive Committee, which warrant study.

The Executive Committee will collate the suggestions and will prioritize them. In performing this task, the Executive Committee will develop an annual work plan for the Council which will include the creation of ad hoc committees to consider the issues, the allocation of adequate human and

financial resources for each committee's work, the clear definition of each committee's mandate and the schedule proposed for the work of the committee.

Each ad hoc committee will discuss only those matters which are clearly within its mandate. With assistance from the Regional Committees and Council staff, the ad hoc committees will study the issue assigned and develop recommendations or prepare reports pertinent to that issue. The recommendation or reports will be circulated to the Regional Committees for their discussion and comment. Following review of the comments received, the ad hoc committee will modify their recommendations or report as they deem appropriate and submit the recommendations or report, first to the Executive Committee for review and then to the Council for approval.

The Executive Committee acts on Council's behalf by screening from it, matters which it feels, in its best judgement, Council will reject or would rather not spend time debating.

Where the Executive Committee can not support a recommendation or report submitted to it by a committee for reasons such as the following:

The Executive feels, based on its provincially broad perspective and cognizance of the Council's mandate, that the recommendation/report is inappropriate. The recommendation/report may not reflect the style and approach that the Executive feels that Council should project in the prevailing circumstances. The Executive may feel that the timing is not correct for the recommendations to be issued.

The committee should be provided with the specific reasons why the recommendation is not acceptable to the Executive and given an opportunity to address the objections.

Since committees may spend much effort developing their positions, and may, therefore, need to see that the Executive Committee has accurately

reflected Council's sentiments, where the Executive Committee does not support the recommendation or report, if the committee requests, the recommendation or report should be presented to Council with the provision that it may be acted upon only in one of the following two ways:

the recommendation or report be referred, by Council, back to the Executive Committee for reconsideration, or the recommendation or report be tabled by Council.

Where the Executive Committee establishes a coordinating committee, the Executive Committee will periodically assign to the coordinating committee issues related to the broad mandate of the committee. Each issue will subsequently be assigned to an ad hoc sub-committee of the coordinating committee, appointed by the Executive Committee. The coordinating committees shall only coordinate the efforts of the ad hoc sub-committees within its mandate. They may suggest to the Executive Committee additional issues that have been identified in the course of their work. Recommendations from the coordinating committees will be processed in the same manner as those from ad hoc committees.

Where a Regional Committee undertakes the study of a regional issue, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, it shall adequately define the issue, assign members from within the region to study the issue and develop related recommendations within a specific time frame. The Regional Convenor shall report to the Executive Committee its progress and provide the other Regional Convenors sufficient information that they may discuss the issue within their regional committees to provide input to the study. Recommendations or reports from the Regional Committees shall be submitted to the Executive Committee, for review, and to the full Council, for acceptance, in the same manner as for ad hoc committee recommendations or reports.

ETHNIC MINORITY M.P.s IN THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

by Stanley W. Frolick, President

Out of 282 Members constituting the House of Commons, 51 are of minority ethnic origin, i.e. other than Anglo-Celtic or French. So reports the Ethno Canada-Newsletter in its Spring, 1985, edition. This number represents 18.1% of the total Members of the House.

Their distribution among the three political parties is interesting in many respects. While the number of Members belonging to minority ethnocultural communities is highest in the Progressive Conservative caucus with 31, the second place in the standings goes to the New Democratic Party with 10 Members of parliament, and the Liberal caucus last with 9 Members.

However, the 31 M.P.s out of a total of 211 Progressive Conservative members in the House of Commons constitute only 14.7% of the Progressive Conservative caucus, the lowest of the three parties, followed by 22.5% of the Liberal caucus totalling 40 Members, which the 9 Members make up, and 33.3% which is achieved by the 10 Members in the N.D.P. caucus of 30. Thus the minority ethnic representation in the N.D.P. caucus is not only the highest in percentage figures, but that figure of 33.3% almost exactly mirrors the percentage that the non Anglo-Celtic and non-French component bears to Canada's

total population.

Other interesting aspects of the ethnic composition of the Canadian House of Commons is that only two ethnic minority groups are represented by the 9 persons in the Liberal Caucus, namely Italian and Jewish while there are some 16 different ethnic groups, besides Anglo-Celts and French represented on the government benches and 9 on the N.D.P. side of the House. There are two Native Members in the Progressive Conservative caucus and one in the N.D.P. ranks. The lone independent M.P. is of Slovak origin.

For Your Interest ETHNOCULTURAL NOTES AND EVENTS

This is a very interesting and effective medium for informing the public about events of particular interest to the ethnocultural communities which take place at the University of Toronto or about activities taking place elsewhere but with the university's involvement.

For those who wish to be placed on the mailing list, we suggest writing to the Public and Community Relations Office, Room 133, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, or telephoning (416) 978-6564.

ECONOMIC VALUE AND OUR MULTICULTURAL HERITAGE

by Philip H. Alexander,
University of Windsor

In a recent speech to the Canadian Council of Better Business Bureaus (1), outgoing president of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship, Dr. Mavis Burke, made the point that there is a "unique economic advantage" in having a multicultural population. It consists of "... persons, committed to Canada, possessing first-hand knowledge of the language and cultures of most countries in the world." Their mobility and family ties allow them to be well and currently informed about developments in the lands of their heritage. They thus represent a valuable resource as knowledgeable personnel who can assist with many aspects of international trade.

I have felt for some time, that those of us who have cultural backgrounds (and possibly ancestral languages) which are different from the "late 20th Century North American" archetype, and who have been able to live and work successfully within Canadian society (at whatever level), and who furthermore have a positive attitude toward, and relationship with their own ethnocultural group, have a special skill which has been largely unrecognized. This skill is the ability to operate well across cultural boundaries. Such boundaries are often cultural barriers to social and commercial interaction. Such a skill is even more remarkable when exhibited by members of visible minority groups who are often superficially perceived as being different on first encounter, and as a consequence, are approached with an expectation that they will exhibit "non-standard" behaviour in inter-personal relationships. "Invisible" Canadians whose ancestral language makes its presence known whenever a sentence is uttered often receive a similar initial reaction (only slightly delayed).

The relationship with the particular ethnocultural group is mentioned as a qualifier to recognize that there are some people who "fit in" to modern Canadian society by giving up their

heritage and becoming indistinguishable shadows of all-too-common television images of North American society. Without appropriate sensitivity to the attitudes and traditions of the other culture, the skill is non-existent.

It should be noted that in a business context, dominant society members often never experience what it is to be a minority group member until their first encounter with another culture. This is usually in that culture's home territory. If this occurs during an important job assignment, it can (and sometimes has) meant an expensive failed foreign venture for the employing firm.

The new president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has suggested in his inaugural address that before entering industry, engineering graduates should experience other cultures in order to become better acquainted with the world - not only to learn from them, but also to be better aware of the results of the actions of engineers on those cultures. It appears that the "melting pot" does not recognize its multicultural assets as well as the "mosaic". However, both systems need to improve the utilization of the talents they subsume.

There are personnel development companies which offer training sessions in inter-cultural awareness, sensitivity, traditions, value and customs. They may be a useful backup approach to be used when it is not possible to hire all of the desired staff whose backgrounds are perfectly suited to the specific and immediate requirements imposed by international trade efforts.

Dr. Burke provided the Canadian business community with a basic operating plan outline which, if implemented, could assist our country to better perform in international markets - a must, in any realistic effort to attain modern business success. It would be interesting to know to what degree Ontario's business support agencies/ministries are encouraging this aspect of development.

(1) Burke, Mavis E., "Multiculturalism and the Business Community", Notes for an Address to the Canadian Council of Better Business Bureaus, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, May 8, 1985.

DISABILITIES AND ETHNOCULTURAL COMMUNITIES SEMINAR

by Valerie Mah, Council Members

Dr. Mavis Burke was the key note speaker at an Information Seminar on Ethnic Minorities and Disabilities sponsored by P.U.S.H., Central Region at Scadding Court. Dr. Burke made a lasting impression on the participants and she in turn was moved by what they had to say. At that time, the Advisory Council gave a commitment to provide a similar Information Seminar for its members.

With the able assistance of Cathy McPherson, Tulio Orlando and Aldo Colangelo, Council's Central Ontario Region B organized a similar event on Saturday, June 15, 1985 at the Metropolitan Toronto Public Library from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Consumers and representatives from 20 organizations who deal with ethnic and/or disabled persons met for meaningful dialogue with members of Central Ontario Regions A and B and region convenors.

The opening panel was chaired by Cathy McPherson, Coordinator of P.U.S.H. Disabled Persons Working Together. Shernaz Kapadia shared with us her problems of immigration and transportation. She studied law in India and because of her caring family felt she was, "Too lucky in India because she didn't even feel handicapped." Girma Selassie works with the Community Services Branch of the Ontario March of Dimes and noted the similar attitude of Canadians and his fellow natives of the



Valerie Mah.

West Indies, namely to families hiding any children who are disabled. When Angelo Nikias arrived from Greece, he was determined to get a university education despite the fact that he was blind and could not speak any English. Angelo represents BOOST, Blind Organization of Ontario with Self Help Tactics as their newly appointed president.

After lunch, the participants divided up into four groups where everyone had an opportunity to share the goals of their organizations and discuss the problems of being disabled and ethnic. Many issues were raised and the time was well spent networking and drawing up recommendations. We all found the day most meaningful and recommendations submitted will be discussed with council and forwarded to the government.

A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT INSTITUTION

Stanley W. Frolick, President

Twenty years ago a unique institution was born in the western world: the Canadian Folk Arts Council - to blaze new trails for community cultural groups, to give birth to a new presence, a new visibility in traditional Canadian cultural life, and to launch a new era in Folk Arts.

During its twenty years, the Canadian Folk Arts Council not only has promoted the development of folk arts in Canada but has encouraged and fostered a collective awareness of the importance of cultural heritage and by so doing, the need to preserve and develop one's own cultural heritage and traditions for personal pride and a sense of personal identity and worth, but also to share these values with other ethnocultural communities in this diverse, richly multicultural Canadian society.

Over the period of dynamic growth, influence, leadership, striving for excellence and acquisition of an intimate knowledge of the Canadian cultural milieu, the Council has become the cornerstone of the folk arts scene in Canada and one of the foundation planks on which our country's policy of multiculturalism rests.

Towering oaks grow from little acorns. Similarly, the genesis of the Folk Arts Council was relatively humble, exhibiting no portents of what ultimate destiny would decree that it become.

It all began with the staging by Leon and Zena Kossar of the spectacular Canadian National Exhibition grandstand show "Nationbuilders '63" which captured the attention of "Mr. Canada", Centennial Commissioner John Fisher, who was given the task of planning the coordinating celebrations to honour Canada's 100th birthday.

Mr. Leon Kossar, at the request of Mr. Fisher, formed a small, special committee to plan ways of celebrating this historical occasion with the participation of all ethno-cultural groups on a nation wide basis.

A Brief presented to the Centennial Commission was so well received that the Federal Government asked this Toronto group to organize an additional conference to establish and All-Canada body for folk arts. The conference, called in Ottawa in November, 1964, and attended by some 150 delegates from across the nation, representing cultural organizations in Anglophone and Francophone communities, but more importantly most of the minority cultural communities.

The then Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson, welcomed the founding of this new institution with this message, "I welcome the birth of a National Council for the Folk Arts, not only because it will ensure the full and vibrant participation of all our ethnic groups in our Centennial celebration, without which these celebrations could hardly be called truly Canadian, but because I am sure this new Council will fill a permanent place in our cultural life as an active force for national unity".

Twenty years later, all that can be added to the Prime Minister's foretelling of the Council's future is that the niche this Council has carved out for itself in the cultural and artistic life of the country, and its record of achievement in the two decades have far exceeded the optimistic expectations and hopes of the Prime Minister, and, probably, of that small initial group of visionaries who dreamt their dreams and laid their plans in 1964.

The Ontario Advisory Council of Multiculturalism and Citizenship and "Multiviews" congratulates the Canadian Folk Arts Council, with whom we have had close relations at both organizational and personal levels, on its proud anniversary. We pay tribute to this venerable institution for pioneering and developing, as no one else has done so well before or since, inter-ethnic understanding, inter-cultural sharing and mutual cooperation.

Chinese Canadian Youth Conference

by Joyce Harris, Staff Member

On December 28, 1985, the Council of Chinese Canadians in Ontario held a Youth Conference at the Downtown Holiday Inn. The theme was *Building our Potential* with special emphasis on the "growth" of Chinese Canadian Youth.

The following workshops were offered to the delegates:

- Career and Education
- Media: Is It a Reality or Distortion
- Cultural and Religious Ideas
- Policies and the Individual
- Racism

The delegates chose the workshop relevant to their personal interests and later a designated person of each group presented the thoughts and recommendations at a Plenary Session at which the Honorable Dr. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, addressed the participants stating, "Your attendance here today attests to the fact that you share the desire to maintain information links. I commend

you for that and I urge you, as Chinese Canadian Youth, to continue to support groups like the Council of Chinese Canadians in Ontario to help all of our citizens understand the Chinese Community better". Dr. Munro urged the young people to "never be afraid to get vocal. For too long, the voice of youth has not been heard. That's partly your fault for not speaking up; partly our fault for not listening. Let's not let that situation continue in the future".

Miss Chui Quon, Conference Coordinator felt very satisfied with the results and that it was better than expected. Miss Quon also stated that it was felt that one-day was not enough and they will work toward a two-day conference another year.

The Council of Chinese Canadians of Ontario must be congratulated on their efforts and enthusiasm in which they organized and presented a forum such as this.